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CSSR DELEGATE SUPPORTS SOCIALIST MBFR PROPOSALS

AU090917 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Nov 82 p 7

[CTK reporter's Vienna dispatch: "From the Vienna Negotiations on Force Reductions, the Unrealistic Concepts of the West, Czechoslovak Spokesman: Agreement Is Possible on the Basis of the Socialist Countries' Compromise Proposal" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Vienna, 4 Nov -- AT THE THURSDAY PLENARY SESSION OF THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ON REDUCING THE STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, BOB LEBACQ, HEAD OF THE BELGIAN DELEGATION AND THE WEST'S REPRESENTATIVE, AGAIN CAME OUT WITH THE SO-CALLED QUESTION OF NUMERICAL DATA. THROUGH THE FAULT OF THE WEST, THIS QUESTION FOR MANY YEARS HAS BEEN THE MAIN OBSTACLE PREVENTING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PROGRESS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Moreover, this time he added to it the "geostrategic" factor, which the Warsaw Pact countries are allegedly not taking into account and which is allegedly detrimental to the West.

As JAN CHANDOGA, SPOKESMAN OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION, stressed, an objective analysis of the current phase of the Vienna negotiations shows that joint work on the text of the first agreement is possible. " A RELIABLE FOUNDATION WITHOUT ANY PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS IS CREATED FOR THIS BY THE FAR-REACHING DRAFT COMPROMISE PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES THIS YEAR ON 18 FEBRUARY. On the other hand, a careful study of the Western proposals cited by the head of the Belgian delegation shows, in spite of all the pretty words on equality and lack of prejudice, that THE NATO STATES HAVE NOT RENOUNCED THEIR UNREALISTIC CONCEPT OF SO-CALLED ASYMMETRIC REDUCTION AND ARE STILL STRIVING TO ACQUIRE UNILATERAL ADVANTAGES TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' SECURITY. This is manifested both in the Western approach to the overall balance of the agreed upon stances and in its approach to basic questions of the future troop reduction and limitation in Central Europe, and, last but not least, also to measures connected with this reduction and limitation."

The spokesman of the Czechoslovak delegation then declared: "Every sensible and unprejudiced person must surely grasp that the socialist countries cannot agree to this unequal Western approach, all the more so since, according to the West, the Warsaw Pact states should reduce the numbers of their ground forces by 260,000 men in Central Europe, whereas NATO would reduce their ground forces by only 90,000. And that in a situation when the West has 16,200 more air force personnel in this area and when its supremacy in the number of ground troops throughout Europe amounts to 300,000 men. At the same time the West is not only refusing to reduce the number of its air force personnel but also to allow their highest possible limit to be fixed. It also does not want to agree to a mutual reduction of armament and combat technology.

"This obviously unjust Western approach cannot be justified by Western speculations with the so-called geographic factor, either. In the concluding communique on preparation consultations of 28 June 1973, the geographic borders of the reduction areas were specifically delineated."

In conclusion, the Czechoslovak spokesman expressed the hope that, in the interests of the speediest possible mutual understanding, the West would take these reminders into account and finally adopt a constructive attitude toward the significant compromise proposal submitted by the socialist countries on 18 February 1982.

The Thursday plenary session was chaired by Britain's representative Simons.

CTK VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD081948 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 8 Nov 82

[By Michael Janata]

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The Madrid follow-up meeting on security and cooperation in Europe, suspended in March because work on the final document had reached deadlock owing to the United States, resumes its sessions in the Spanish capital tomorrow.

Under the Helsinki Final Act, its signatories, including the United States, pledged to continue the process of all-round cooperation and strengthening security in Europe. However, it can be read in American newspapers that the Reagan government did not intend to take part in the resumed session but in the end it changed its mind allegedly in view of the "unity of the Western alliance". As regards prospects for the meeting, U.S. press comments offered several possibilities -- either protracting the talks until they fade away completely, or an early break in plenary debates and continued talks on limited issues on the level of experts, or ultimately a total suspension of the meeting.

The unofficial press has a right to such speculations but what can be thought of a statement by head of the U.S. delegation to the Madrid meeting Max Kempelman that the U.S. does not see in the nearest future any possibility of a successful outcome of the Madrid meeting?

Mr Kempelman is, however, no private person and it is through him that the U.S. Administration conveyed its attitude to the Madrid meeting. It is an unconstructive and irresponsible attitude as the talks in Madrid are being resumed at a time when international tension persists, the arms race continues and NATO's insistence on the plan to deploy 572 U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe increases the danger to Europe.

In these circumstances, a successful end to the Madrid meeting would significantly improve the international atmosphere and diminish the threat of war. Such a result, however, runs counter to the line of confrontation and sharpening of relations with the socialist countries, pursued by the U.S. Administration.

The socialist countries are fully aware of the importance of a success of the Madrid meeting for future world political development and for strengthening peace, and will do their best to this end. As Leonid Brezhnev stressed on Sunday, the USSR will continue to struggle persistently for detente and disarmament in harmony with the principles of its peace policy and efforts for equal and fruitful cooperation.

What is important is that such an attitude should be assumed in Madrid also by other delegations so that the constructive spirit and realism may prevail over destructive and blind standpoints.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL ON NEED FOR PROGRESS AT CSCE

LD091424 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 9 (MTI) -- "The cause of the failure of the Madrid meeting to reach a successful conclusion is so far to be found in the attitude of confrontation of extreme imperialist circles," writes Janos Nagy, under-secretary for the Foreign Ministry in the Tuesday edition of NEPSZABADSAG. Janos Nagy points out that there is, however, still something to support at the meeting which resumes Tuesday. Most of the closing document is ready and the still open -- although important -- questions could be agreed on quickly on the principle of equality and mutual concessions.

"A successful conclusion depends on the political will of the government of every participating country." Discussing the prospects of the Madrid meeting the contributor states that the international situation is worse today than at the time of the Belgrade meeting, and much worse than in August 1975. "Earlier too it took a consistent and steady struggle to achieve something" and "it is even more difficult today to persuade the enemies of detente to accept a reasonable compromise and it is a mistake to think that every constructive possibility of the conference has been exploited. Under the given circumstances we have all reason to consider it a result that the conference is meeting at all and the outlines of an agreement on the draft of the closing document are visible."

"Two conclusions can be made of the fact that after two years the outcome of the conference is still vague. The first conclusion is that the attempts of extreme imperialist circles are powerfully present. There are attempts aiming at political-diplomatic confrontation, and intervention in the internal affairs of the socialsit countries, by preventing or at least delaying an agreement at the conference, and curbing the European security process. In the new phase beginning today there are signs of such attempts, such as efforts to bring the meeting into stalemate on the pretext of the Polish situation or other questions. These are ill omens. The other conclusion is that resumption of the efforts aimed at successful conclusion of the meeting indicates that the majority of the participating countries are interested in avoiding failure and want to reach a mutually acceptable agreement."

"This applies particularly to the socialist countries whose foreign ministers recently confirmed most emphatically the commitment of the Warsaw Treaty member states to European security and cooperation. Rumours that the Helsinki Final Act has become [word indistinct] for the socialist countries are groundless accusations.

"The behaviour of the NATO countries will have decisive influence on the outcome of the Madrid meeting," continues Janos Nagy. He points out that "the differences that stem from different historic experiences, geographical situations and political and economic relations" are felt. "European thinking is intensely aware of the advantages of the longest peaceful period of our continent -- detente -- and this period of development of East-West relations."

Among the factors which would promote a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting Janos Nagy attaches great importance to the neutral and non-aligned countries. The foreign ministers of these countries have also recently taken the stand that "there is no alternative to intensive talks and dialogue to overcome the difficulties of the present international situation."

Janos Nagy stresses: "The significance of continuing the process of European security and cooperation has increased in the present situation, and from this point of view the Madrid meeting has become more important. The value and significance of the Helsinki Final Act has not diminished under the present tense international circumstances. In all the years since it was signed the Final Act has become party to Europe's political life and an important document of the relations of the countries which participated.

"We are of the opinion that the fate of the plan of European security and cooperation adopted in Helsinki does not depend principally on the outcome of the Madrid meeting. The Final Act is valid, no signature has yet been withdrawn and it has not expired. The meetings that are held from time to time are important in preserving the achievements of detente, and continue to develop the Helsinki program. Although there is no stipulation in the Final Act that subjects the whole of the process to the outcome of a single meeting, it would be a pity to miss this important opportunity. For even though this meeting cannot change the principal currents of world politics, it can favourably influence this.

Janos Nagy continues: Although Soviet-American talks may be the key to progress in arms reduction and restoration of the balance of power at a lower level of armament, "this does not imply that other countries need not contribute to the reduction of military confrontation. This is one of the reasons why the socialist countries consider it important to reach an agreement on convening a conference on European confidence-building and security-increasing measures and disarmament. As a result of the initiatives and consistent moves of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries the convening of such a conference has become the focal issue of the Madrid meeting. Most of the participating countries consider such a meeting necessary and timely."

Finally Janos Nagy states that the Hungarian delegation went to Madrid to "do everything in their power to promote agreement", in compliance with the chapter on the Madrid meeting of the communique of the October 21-22 meeting of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers.

The Hungarian delegation will make every effort to help coordinate and solve pending questions and the most genuine agreement possible under the given international conditions. "While we reject such attempts that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, our attitude does not lack patience and appropriate flexibility", concludes Janos Nagy.

POLISH PRESS ON PROSPECTS FOR MADRID CSCE

Positive Results Urged

AU051507 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Nov 82 p 6

[Daniel Lulinski article: "Before the CSCE Meeting in Madrid Is Resumed -- Chances and Threats"]

[Excerpts] The sixth round of the signatories of the CSCE Final Act will begin in Madrid on 9 November in a complicated international situation, which is a result of the confrontation policy followed by Washington and NATO. At the same time, many European states still view this meeting, which began on 11 November 1980, as an important factor in stimulating dialogue and consolidating East-West detente.

The Warsaw Pact states declared themselves for the quickest possible and favorable completion of the Madrid meeting at the recent Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact committee of foreign ministers. They declared that the Madrid meeting should adopt a concise and balanced document that would confirm the pledge of all the participants in the CSCE to strictly observe and implement all principles and decisions of the Final Act.

The socialist countries have stated that the Madrid meeting could decide to convene a conference to discuss the means of creating trust and security and of promoting disarmament in Europe. This would exert a positive impact on maintaining and promoting detente and on strengthening security on our continent. The inclusion in the concluding document of the Madrid meeting of decisions concerning the development of economic and humanitarian cooperation and of the 1975 assurances of the continuity of the CSCE Helsinki process would have a similar effect.

It is common knowledge that the present international tension is a result of the reorientation of U.S. policy and of the intensification of NATO's armament policy at a time when no one was saying anything about the "Polish crisis." For example, the armament programs to achieve NATO's military superiority were adopted in 1978 and the decision to deploy new U.S. Eurostrategic missiles in Western Europe was made in 1979.

The attempts of the United States and its allies to exploit the Madrid meeting in order to brutally interfere -- in defiance of the Final Act -- in the internal affairs of the socialist states and the fact that the U.S. delegation has refused to discuss the subjects of substance of the Madrid meeting have created great threats to the CSCE process.

The differences in approach of the individual sides to the size of the zone to which the military means of creating trust apply have produced the main obstacles to an accord in Madrid. And this is the key issue.

The USSR has declared its readiness to extend the application of military means of creating trust to the entire area of its European territory "up to the Urals," under the condition that the Western states also extend their area to include the necessary maritime and air zones bordering on Europe.

The destructive activities by the United States and certain NATO states have caused concern among many Western states interested in maintaining East-West cooperation and dialogue. Nine neutral and nonaligned countries have displayed particular militancy in activities in favor of continuing the Madrid meeting and ensuring its success. Similarly, some smaller NATO countries have displayed determination to continue meaningful discussions, despite U.S. objections.

For dozens of years Poland has contributed to the consolidation of European peace and security. We were among the sponsors of the CSCE in the sixties. Poland's attitude toward all-European security and cooperation is a result of the peaceful principles of our foreign policy and of our traditional cultural ties with East and West. Poland's domestic crisis has coincided with the aggravation of the international situation, especially of East-West relations, which is unfortunate for our interests. Some Western countries, with the United States at the head, continue to exploit our difficulties to poison East-West relations, to boost the arms race and to brutally interfere in Poland's internal affairs. The Warsaw Pact states oppose this resolutely.

Positive results of the Madrid meeting, which would help create trust not only in the military sphere but also in the economic sphere and restore normal cooperation among all European states, would help us extricate our country from its crisis under conditions of East-West detente. A stabilized Poland would help strengthen European stabilization and equilibrum. Does not such a possibility irritate the Washington "hawks" in particular?

It is possible in Madird to achieve a final accord in 1982 in line with the interests of all European states. Such an accord will be possible if all participants in the CSCE process, including NATO countries, want to conduct a meaningful dialogue and to respect the interests of security and sovereignty of all participants in the Madrid meeting.

Good Will Urged

LD091606 Warsaw PAP in English 1448 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 9 Nov -- Under headlines such as "Poland Is For Successful Conclusion of the Deliberations", "A Bumpy Tract To Detente", "Hopes and Threats", and "The Madrid Pretext", Warsaw newspapers today warned the public opinion against the dangers involved in the confrontative line pursued by the "hawky" Reagan administration, but also voiced the hope that given good will of all sides an agreement during the Madrid CSCE meeting (resuming today) was feasible.

"Poland and the other socialist states come up for the earliest possible successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting through a businesslike debate on the fundamental issue of security and disarmament, through the decision to convene a respective European conference, and call on certain Western delegations to give up interference in the internal affairs of other states," wrote the special Madrid correspondent of the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU.

He referred to the hope voiced by the Polish delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Wiejacz that "the European states will spare no effort to bring the Madrid meeting to a successful conclusion that would revive the good atmosphere of the dialogue between the East and the West, the dialogue which is in the interest of all nations on our continent."

The TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent noted, however, that such hopes cherished by the overwhelming majority of the Madrid meeting participants were under a deep shadow cast by the markedly deteriorated international situation, "the main cause of which is the confrontative global policy of Ronald Reagan which, brought into the Madrid meeting as it has been, has every marking of an anti-European policy."

The youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH remarked that the present threat to world peace "is the gravest in postwar history."

This does not mean, however, that the detente policy can be written off. No one reasonable, particularly here in Europe, can afford it, for the alternative to detente is a conflict which, given the nuclear arms stockpiles available, would spell destruction for mankind."

In this context the youth newspaper denounced the Reagan administration for its mad drive to change the balance of military forces in the world by means of whipping up the arms race "on a scale unprecedented in history", and for the fact that its "downright anti-communist obsession" has led the Reagan team not only to declare economic and propaganda war on the socialist countries, but also to threaten sanctions to its NATO allies, if they don't toe the Washington line.

The Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE wrote on the same subject that Washington's reasoning was as follows:

"As long as there is disturbance in Poland, the USSR has its hands tied up, while we can reinforce our bridgeheads at the farthest edges of the world," that is such areas outside Europe as the Middle East, the Indian Ocean zone and Central America.

The daily pointed up in the context of the Madrid meeting that Washington's aim was to use the situation in Poland as a pretext for bolstering up the NATO decision to deploy U.S. intermediate range nuclear weapons on the territory of Western states, as well as "the thesis about the necessity of an anti-communist crusade in all parts of the world."

Therefore the subversive radio stations are beaming into this country words of encouragement for the underground, and promises of "moral and political support" for those who will decide to strike or take to the street.

In a related article on the same theme, SLOWO POWSZECHNE said that "Madrid should not be what Belgrade was: a tribune for mutual accusations over the failure to meet the obligations adopted in Helsinki. If detente is to be regarded as a transition from confrontation to a relatively permanent cooperation in a broad range of world events, then this process should be given some fresh life without turning down the initiatives forwarded by the socialist countries and designed to save somehow what has been accomplished in Helsinki."

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD092300 Warsaw PAP in English 2059 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid 9 Nov -- The Helsinki follow-up conference has resumed debates here today. After the opening of the debates and speeches by representatives of a number of West European countries, head of the Polish delegation, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz, took the floor as the first speaker from a socialist country. He firmly rejected all attempts of interference in Poland's internal affairs and presented the Polish stand.

Wiejacz said that the work of the Madrid meeting was not helped by the climate of international relations which has been deteriorating as time goes by. We must arrest these dangerous tendencies. We believe that a speedy conclusion of work by agreeing upon a balanced and substantial final document would be an important contribution to improving East-West relations.

The draft tabled almost a year ago by a group of neutral and non-aligned states, whose major part has been preliminarily agreed upon is a good basis for seeking solutions.

One can say that agreement is at hand, of course, provided there is the political good will. I have been authorized to declare that the Polish delegation will not be found wanting such will, the Polish delegate said.

Already many weeks before our today's session, we heard allegations, chiefly coming from Washington, that the developments in my country after December 13, 1981 were the obstacle to the successful completion of the work in Madrid. Today, we heard this thesis again. If it were really so, the obvious question is why it was not possible to agree on the document of the Madrid meeting in the spring or autumn of 1981?

It is high time to make it clear: It is not the situation in Poland that is the source of difficulties occurring for many years in the CSCE process. On the other hand, it is true that some countries, especially the [word indistinct] try to use Poland's internal problems to step up tension and to make the sufficiently complex problems between East and West even more complicated.

Violation of bilateral and multilateral accords and interfering in internal affairs are typical of the current U.S. Administration. Taking U.S.-Polish relations as an example, we could produce a whole list of concrete moves.

It is not because of lack of information or of comprehension of the situation that the U.S. Administration and the governments of some other countries have been pursuing a policy of sanctions, violating international accords and obligations and the unprecedented interference in Poland's internal affairs, the speaker went on.

Against this background, we appreciate all the more the stand of those of our partners who not only showed understanding for our problems at the difficult period in our history, but also rushed to our assistance, making it easier for us to overcome difficulties and to ride out the hard period.

The process of emergence from the difficulties and implementing the indispensable reforms could have been swifter had it not been affected by the activities of various forces in the West bent on complicating our internal situation and hampering solution of economic difficulties. These forces are interested in maintaining tension in Poland, for this only would enable them to use the so-called Polish card in all kinds of anti-detente schemings. Poland will not give up implementing the long-term programme of reforms in the field of economy, social and political life, and creating a broad front of patriotic forces. This is the only possible road. We shall follow it consistently in spite of difficulties.

It is in the interest of Poland and not Poland alone that no one may interfere in the task we have taken up. What does the recent U.S. decision unilaterally suspending the most favoured nation status have in common with the solemnly expressed and frequently reiterated will expressed in the CSCE Final Act to develop economic, scientific and technical cooperation, as well as cooperation in other fields? Such conduct hurts the entire process initiated in Helsinki.

We are faced with qualitatively new problems, Poland's representative went on. The conflict of [word indistinct] and a deep crisis has engulfed the sphere of political, economic and military relations. The foundations of peace and security in Europe are imperilled. These are the most serious perils since World War Two.

At the same time the policy of certain states seeks to resolve these qualitatively new problems using old methods from the cold war period.

This is [words indistinct] unbridled armaments, strivings to gain military superiority, upgrading interventionism to become the rule in international relations, and in rejecting in practice respect for the principle of equality and equal security. In today's world [word indistinct] missiles diminish rather than increasing the security of states in the area where they are going to be deployed. This is why (?all welcomed) with satisfaction resumption of the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, said Poland's representative.

The process initiated in Helsinki, continued the speaker, outlined the framework and activated multilateral and democratic mechanisms of practical implementation of the principles and recommendations of the CSCE Final Act in all areas of international life. The initial agreements incorporated in the draft sponsored by neutral and non-aligned states signal the common will to augment the CSCE process in greater measure with military aspects of security. Convocation of a conference on building measures of confidence, security and disarmament in Europe and agreeing on the scope of territorial application of decisions reached by that conference, in the opinion of the Polish delegation, would be an important step on the road of establishing in that region a zone marked by provisions which could effectively limit the possibility of a clash of interests being transformed into armed conflicts. We have made a meaningful contribution to the beginning of that road. Presentation, exactly 25 years ago, of the plan of an atom free zone known as the Rapacki plan marked an important stage in the quest for a secure Europe.

In the seventies we created the foundation for all actions aimed at consolidating European security. The key to the activation of the multilateral mechanism of security and cooperation was the recognition of inviolability of European borders.

A significant contribution to this cause was the treaty of December 1978, on the foundations of normalization of mutual relations between Poland and the FRG. It is of great importance for European security that the provisions of this treaty were fully implemented in internal and external practice.

The tasks we are facing in Madrid embrace both the need for preservation of the accomplishments of detente and agreeing on ways and means of further advancing this process.

We should be guided by the striving to expand cooperation, fostering of mutual understanding and trust, developing of friendly and good-neighbourly relations, strengthening of peace, security and justice worldwide. Such an [word indistinct] was fully reflected in the communique issued [word indistinct] the debates of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty in Moscow. Poland is among the pioneers of detente and cooperation in Europe. We will not give up counteracting attempts to undermine or destroy the common work started in Helsinki. On our part we will do everything to ensure that the meeting in Madrid ends favourably, and that is success be a success for the 35 states represented in this hall, concluded the Polish delegate.

GDR'S LEUSCHNER VIEWS MADRID CSCE MEETING

DW092050 East Berlin Domestic in German 1500 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] At the Madrid meeting 8 months ago diplomats were forced to go into recess because the United States and some of its closest allies refused to continue every realistic cooperation. Today the conference of the 35 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act resumed work.

Our special correspondent Guenter Leuschner reports from Madrid on the intentions with which the individual delegations returned to the congress palace.

At the first plenary meeting only a few of the 35 participants took the floor. However, the statements by the speakers of the individual political groups allow an initial assessment. As you know, the Warsaw Pact countries at their recent Foreign Ministers' Conference clearly restated their interest in the success of the Madrid meeting. It was in this spirit that GDR Ambassador Steglich made his statement today. He said that during the 8 month recess the international situation had been further aggravated. The code of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems, resolved in Helsinki, was seriously endangered.

In this situation those who again introduce confrontation into the conference will not only obstruct the success of this meeting but also the continuation of the entire CSCE process. The issues on the agenda, Ambassador Steglich said, are too important to waste more time on futile polemics. Thus the behavior here in Madrid has become the touchstone of whether the participants work for or against detente.

On the basis of the proposals by the nonaligned countries, the GDR wants to immediately start editorial work. It does not want to lose time and above all it wants to prevent some delegations from turning the deliberations into the battlefield of an ideological crusade. Where this will lead became apparent early this year when the open boycott by the United States and some of its allies made all realistic work impossible.

The GDR as well as Poland and Hungary today took these unmistakable positions. Given all the experience of the meeting that has lasted for precisely 2 years now and given the near-fiasco created by the United States with its blockade tactics in the spring, it is obvious that the climate in the first few days following the resumption of the conference can be decisive for its further course. Everybody is aware of this, and therefore the speeches by the representatives of those NATO states who took the floor today -- the United States was not among them, by the way -- were bound to produce disappointment.

It is true, the Danish, Norwegian and French diplomats stressed they wanted to negotiate again -- an at least verbal renunciation of their boycott attitude in the spring. It is true, they stated their willingness to work for a European disarmament conference. They also said the proposal of the nonaligned countries on a final document was a working basis. Yet, these statements were conflicting with too many other facts to allow us to speak of a constructive spirit of the speeches.

The main content of all NATO statements on this first day were attacks on the socialist countries, above all, Poland and the Soviet Union. From A to Z, from Afghanistan to Poland, almost all of the anticommunist agitation was contained in the statements that is also contained in the U.S. concept of an ideological crusade against socialism. How these countries want to create a favorable climate of negotiations in the coming weeks remains unclear.

In addition, before the compromise proposal of the nonaligned countries was discussed at all, the NATO speakers today announced demands for changes that quite obviously are intended to abolish the political balance contained in this document. However, this would only produce new food for conflict, something the Swedish representative warned about.

A clear desire for something that is needed here least of all -- confrontation -- and a much less clear, very vague and rather ambiguous negotiating readiness -- this virtually was the tenor of all speeches by the NATO diplomats. At any rate, following this prelude it certainly will not be easier than before to make the conference a success for the cause of detente.

GDR CSCE DELEGATE ON NATO, U.S. THREAT

LD092320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Madrid, 9 Nov (ADN) -- The Madrid meeting of the 35 participant states in the CSCE began its work again in the congress palace of the Spanish capital on Tuesday. In the plenary session at the opening of the meeting Ambassador Peter Steglich affirmed the GDR's willingness to continue along the path begun in Helsinki. In view of the current complicated international situation it is all the more urgent to conclude the Madrid meeting with results that serve peace, benefit all states and peoples and make a contribution to the solution of the most important issue of the present -- the ending of the arms race and the bringing about of a turn toward disarmament. In these terms the GDR supports an early and successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting.

The GDR speaker described the achievement of an agreement on the calling and the mandating of a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe as a decisive problem and urgent demand of the continuation of the detente process.

The Madrid meeting has become a touchstone as to whether we want to work for or against detent, Ambassador Steglich said. The GDR is willing on the basis of the neutral and nonaligned states draft to contribute to the solution of all questions remaining open.

The GDR representative pointed to the tense international situation that has led to the point where world peace after World War II has never been so threatened as it is now. In view of this there is nothing more important than the securing of peace. The reasons for this threatening situation can be found in the policies of certain circles in the United States and NATO that, with an unprecendented arms buildup, with preparations for the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and with adventurous plans for the waging of a nuclear war confined to Europe, have raised tensions and insecurity in international relations. Ambassador Steglich said that with their policy of confrontation, of intervention in the internal affairs of the socialist states, of economic and trade war, these circles are undermining the bases of detente and are increasing the dangers to peace.

The GDR representative decisively rejected attempts by NATO states to intervene in the internal affairs of Poland and of other socialist states.

MALTA TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU091146 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Tirana, November 9 (ATA) -- A government trade delegation of the Republic of Malta, led by the vice-premier and minister of economic development, Wistin Abela, arrived in Albania yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the minister of foreign trade, Nedi Hoxha; the vice-minister of foreign trade, Muzafer Ahmati; the vice-director of a department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Idriz Bardhi; and others.

The government trade delegation of Malta was received by the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, yesterday afternoon.

Opinions were exchanged during the reception about the development of the trade relations between the two countries.

The minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, gave a dinner last night in honor of the government trade delegation of Malta, led by the vice-premier and minister of economic development, Wistin Abela.

Present were the minister of communications, Luan Babameto; the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka; the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega; and others.

Carcani Receives Delegation

AU092044 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received a government trade delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Wistin Abela, deputy prime minister and minister of economic planning. Taking part in the reception were Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka.

Trade Agreement Signed

AU092048 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] A trade agreement and the protocol for goods exchanges for 1983 between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Malta was signed today in Tirana. On the Albanian side the protocol and agreement was signed by Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha and on the Maltese side by Wistin Abela, deputy prime minister and minister of economic planning. Taking part in the signing ceremony were Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka; Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and members of both delegations.

HEALTH MINISTER REPORTS TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU091535 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 9 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian minister of public health care, Academician Radoy Popivanov, said today that the people have been guaranteed good health care in Bulgaria.

In his report before the seventh session of the 8th National Assembly he pointed out that a health network of 3781 outpatient establishments and polyclinics and 186 hospitals with 80,000 beds has been created, of 190 sanatoria with more than 19,000 beds, 163 social security establishments with accommodation for more than 21,000, 1,179 creches and "mother and child" homes with more than 82,300 places, 4,>15 pharmacies and 29 hygiene and epidemiology inspection centres. These all are staffed with 22,086 doctors, 4984 dentists, 3804 pharmacists and about 78,900 paramedical personnel. About 80 million medical checks are made annually in the country and more than 1.5 million people receive treatment in the hospitals.

Analyzing the state of the national health care, Minister Rodoy Popivanov underlined that care for the health of man has always held a leading place in the social policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The Leninist principles of the Soviet health care -- a state character, free and accessible medical aid, prophylactic orientation, unity of the medical science and practice, wide-scale assistance on the part of the working people and the public organizations -- underlie the Bulgarian health care.

The unswerving application of these principles for a fourth decade in succession has ensured an effective development of the national health care. Its whole potential has been aimed now at the implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, which set the task of "creating conditions for an all-round improvement of the state of health and for increasing the working capacity and the creative longevity of the peoples".

The health of the Bulgarians is steadily improving now. It is characterized by such indices which are typical of the most advanced countries. The average life expectancy has reached 71.3 years and the relative proportion of people above sixty years of age has increased. Bulgaria has responded most actively to the United Nations call for more care towards the aged by developing new initiatives for meeting still better the social and health requirements of the aged people in the country.

The minister of health care reported that the children's mortality under one year of age is declining steadily and that in 1981 it has reached its so far lowest index for the country of 18.0 per 1000 live-born. The rates of this decline show that by the end of the current five-year period (1981-1985) children's mortality can be reduced to 17.5 per 1000. Academician Radoy Popivanov informed the National Assembly that the Ministry of Public Health has undertaken the obligation to reduce this mortality to 15.0 per 1000.

In Bulgaria, as well as in the other advanced countries, four groups of diseases -- cardiovascular, oncological, of the respiratory tract and traumatic, in which lie the cause for 83 per cent of the death cases, pose the main problem at which the attention is being directed.

The achievements of early diagnostics, the correct treatment and rehabilitation, the improved physical and mental development of children and of the younger generation as a whole, the mass prophylactic check-ups, the successes in environment conservation and the prophylaxis of the risk factors in the working and living conditions, have had a favourable effect on the efforts of lessening the disease incidence.

A number of infectious and parasitic diseases have either been totally eradicated or are in a process of eradication.

A drop has been witnessed in the incidence of diseases with temporary disabling effect in all spheres of the national economy and in 1981 it plummeted to its lowest level so far.

Academician Radoy Popivanov pointed out that prophylaxis is the chief trend in the Bulgarian health care. From a predominantly administrative occupation it turned into a general task of state and social significance.

In the sphere of medical services, the main efforts were aimed at the development and strengthening of the fore front of health care, namely the out-patient establishments and the polyclinics. The last ten years have seen the opening of 193 new such establishments. At present a local therapeutist services an average number of 3,500 people, a local pediatrician -- 1150 children up to their 15 years of age.

In his report the minister of health care dwelt also on some flaws. In a number of establishments, he said, the queues of patients waiting to be inspected are still part of the reality, the patients are shuffled from a medical room to another, while the administrative polyclinic services have by no means been freed from a certain degree of red-tape practices. The ministry has already undertaken efforts to overcome such weaknesses and to improve the quality and culture of the out-patients and polyclinic medical services. The number of patients per doctor has lessened so that at the end of the five-year period a therapeutist is to be entrusted with an average of 2,400 people and a pediatrician -- with an average of 800-900 children.

The basic task of health care is to ensure the priority development of the medical services for the working class. There have been built sixteen workers' hospitals and 12 polyclinics, a great number of workshop medical points, 52 prophylactoriums. In the last three years alone the number of doctors appointed to workshops has risen 2.3-fold, the number of workers' departments at the country hospitals 4.3 fold, and in the district hospitals 5-fold. 1,600 big enterprises are medically serviced on the spot, while all workers engaged under risk conditions are regularly subjected to prophylactic check-ups. 70 percent of Bulgaria's industrial workers are registered for regular medical inspection.

The health care for mothers and children is progressing as one of the main branches of the social policy of the country.

The Bulgarian medical academy has at its disposal more than 4,360 research and teaching cadres, 23 research institutes, five medical establishments, two stomatological and one pharmaceutical faculty and specialized clinics with almost 10,000 hospital beds.

ZHIVKOV LETTER READ AT BALEVSKI FUNERAL

AU091945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Summary] A funeral for Vasil Balevski, member of the BCP Central Control and Auditing Commission, has been held at the Sofia cemetery. "Comrades Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, leaders of political, public and mass organizations, veterans of the revolutionary struggles of the party and the peoples and friends of Vasil Balevski attended the funeral. At a meeting held there, a letter from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the family and friends of Vasil Balevski was read that emphasizes his contributions to the struggle against fascism and capitalism and his selfless and labor (?in building) socialism."

'POLITICAL BANDITRY' SEEN IN POLISH CHURCH

LD091930 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Reactionary forces in Poland are seeking to use tomorrow's second anniversary of the registration of Solidarity as a pretext for antisocialist actions. A major role in these forces' plans is played by the Polish church, as the following comment explains:

One of the Western mass media's favorite slogans when dealing with Polish affairs is the demand for a so-called resumption of the dialogue between the Polish state and church. In the recent past this slogan has also been used by Primate Archbishop Glemp and other representatives of the Polish Catholic Church, but they are well aware that this slogan is nothing but a demagogic lie. What is at stake is not a resumption of the dialogue at all: In fact with the exception of Archbishop Glemp's two refusals to meet with Polish head of state, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, before his recent trip to the Vatican, the dialogue has never been broken.

The dialogue which the reactionary representatives of Catholicism refer to in their slogans is not a true dialogue stemming from the common ground of the Patriotic Movement for National Revival but merely a form of dialogue aimed at serving the further disintegration of socialism in People's Poland, in effect a monologue, a one way dictating of conditions -- just as the case before 13 December last year.

It appears that some representatives of the Polish church are not even to be satisfied with the official invitation to Pope John Paul II to visit Poland next summer, as communicated to Archbishop Glemp by the Polish authorities. They do not want to wait that long but prefer to identify themselves with the illegal organization Solidarity's appeals for subversive actions now and in the days to come. These actions sometimes assume the character of political banditism, Walery Namiotkiewicz, head of the PZPR Ideological Department, wrote in the Polish Daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. It is not surprising that some Polish church representatives favor the policy of political banditry. Many of them have experiences of their own banditry. Former chaplains in units of the Armia Krajowa, the so-called Land Army, which in a number of instances after 1944 waged an armed struggle against popular power in the People's Republic of Poland, an armed struggle which took a toll of thousands of victims.

However, reactionary representatives of the Polish church feel that with the gradual strengthening of the Polish state's role and the PZPR's leading role in Polish society the present period is ceasing to be favorable for a replacement of the political diktat of the disbanded Solidarity by a diktat of Catholicism. Hence the hogwash, the pronouncement of double-edged declarations.

Representatives of the Polish state have proclaimed on more than one occasion that in any dialogue with the church they will not tolerate the organization of political demonstrations in the guise of church actions and they will not be silent toward aggressive speeches and inciting sermons from the priesthood. Antistate activities, activities instigating the disruption of public order, however undercover their organization may be, have nothing in common with a dialogue and only reveal the true intentions of those who propound the false resumption of the dialogue slogan.

CHURCH'S NEW 'POSITIVE ANTICOMMUNISM' ASSAILED

AU091237 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 November 1982 on page 4 carries a 1,900-word article by Stanislav Martin entitled "Religion in the Present World: Current Problems of Church-Political Relations."

Martin opens the article by differentiating the two "mainstreams" in present-day Catholicism, both of which are said to be a response to the "aggravating crisis of religion" in the modern world. The first mainstream, which "gained ground at the second Vatican council and today prevails in church institutions and in the church apparatus" is made up of "progressives, advocates of reform, who champion more flexible political methods." The "second mainstream" is represented by "conservatives who oppose additional reforms in the life of the church." According to Martin, "this mainstream still has many followers, not only in the Vatican where its influence has increased following Wojtyla's ascendance to the Holy See, but in the ranks of the hieararchy in general."

As regards the two mainstreams' attitude toward communism, Martin notes that "both the conservatives and the progressives are essentially equally anticommunist, though the progressives use different, more subtle and better-thought-out forms of struggle against the growing influence of Marxism on the masses." According to the author, they try to replace the "traditional, blatant anticommunism" of the past with "a new form of anticommunism, the so-called positive anticommunism.."

Characterizing the main features of this "positive anticommunism," Martin says: "The existence of the socialist countries and of the communist movement is being reckoned with as a reality. The new tactics consist of the endeavor to discredit and slander the church policy of the socialist countries as a policy directed against the believers and to prevent the rapprochement of believers and communists in the joint struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. At the same time, it attempts to offer its own concepts for solving social problems and thus to demonstrate the purported superiority of the quasi-modernized Catholic doctrine, freed of medieval relics."

Martin cites as an example of these "new tactics" the involvement of Pope John Paul II in the "campaign for so-called human rights unleashed by Carter and Reagan" and, to illustrate the pope's involvement in this "crusade," quotes passages from his encyclicals.

In the article, Martin goes on to discuss the opposition of Pope John Paul II to those clergymen in Latin American countries who "take part in revolutionary actions, alongside communists and progressive democrats." He suspects that it is not political activity as such that is a "thorn in his flesh" but only their "anticapitalist, progressive political activity." He says: "The pope has never been opposed to the political commitment of those who act as protagonists of reactionary, anticommunist policy. For example, he is not known to have ever condemned the antistate political activity of clergymen who are members of the anticommunist KOR or other counterrevolutionary groups and organizations in People's Poland.

"The Vatican has never come up with criticism of the antistate activity of the so-called secret church in our country; on the other hand, it disapproves of the commitment of clergymen organized in the Pacem in Terris Association. It is thus, obviously, not a political commitment as such that it objects to, but only a commitment alongside the people's forces on behalf of progressive goals."

In the closing part of his article, Martin then notes that "the overwhelming majority of believers and clergymen of all churches" in Czecholslovakia "dissociate themselves from the exponents of clerical anticommunism, have inwardly accepted socialism and take part in further developing our society." He cites Gustav Husak's message to the participants in the Second Congress of Pacem in Terris on the Czechoslovak state bodies' support for the clergy's activities "for the benefit of peace and the homeland" and asserts that this position is "still valid and relevant." He also reviews the Czechoslovak legal norms governing religion and insists that they "guarantee adequate scope for satisfying religious needs."

KASINA COMMENTS ON GRAHAM VISIT, PEACE STANCE

AU091336 Prague PRACE in Czech 5 Nov 82 p 2

[Ondrej Kasina commentary: "Mankind's Hope Lies in Peace: Billy Graham, American Preacher and Public Figure"]

[Text] Billy Graham, Baptist preacher, has recently become a familiar figure in the peace movement, both in the United States and abroad, because of his frequent travels. (He is a personal friend of President Reagan's and also member of the same Baptist Church as the former U.S. President Carter.) At yesterday's press conference, organized at the conclusion of his stay in Czechoslovakia in Prague's Intercontinental Hotel, he declared in front of several dozen of our and foreign journalists, in front of tape recorders and television cameras from all over the world:

"Many people ask me whether my visit to Czechoslovakia has fulfilled my expectations. I am very glad to be able to say now that, without exaggeration, this visit has more than fulfilled my expectations. I have seen your beautiful country, your forests, rivers and a number of cultural monuments. I have had the opportunity to meet your believers and I preached in Prague, Brno and Bratislava. I would like to stress that I was able to preach quite freely, nobody restricted me or dictated to me what I should say. Contrary to the opinion often spread in the United States, the churches in your country are open, well maintained and in good repair. The people can freely visit them.

"I was able to convince myself that the Czechoslovak state is spending a considerable amount both on constructing modern factories and housing developments, and also on maintaining and restoring historical and church monuments. I have acquainted myself with the position and activity of the denominations, which -- like individual believers -- have many opportunities for implementing their religious convictions and at the same time for serving society's needs." Herein, according to Billy Graham, lies the significance of the church in modern society, both in the East and in the West, since the times when the church had great political power belong to the past.

The journalists' questions concerned Billy Graham's peace activities and his opinion on the role of churches in the peace movement. He replied:

"We are living at a time of great international tensions, which is yet more enhanced by the production and deployment of weapons of mass destruction. During my visit to Lidice and and to Slavin in Bratislava, I realized that in the event of a nuclear war, the entire plant would in fact become such a monument. As a Christian I am convinced that peace is not merely a political matter, it is also a moral and spiritual one. During the meetings with Czechoslovak believers and other citizens I felt their concern and their sincere resolve to strive to preserve peace."

On the matter of the peace movement in the United States, Billy Graham said:

"As a preacher, I feel considerable responsbility for averting the threat of a nuclear war and that is why I have actively joined the peace movement. In the United States, too, the peace movement has been considerably strengthened in recent years: This is confirmed by the results of the popular referendum on the proposal to freeze nuclear weapons, which was recently held in several states simultaneously with the elections to the American Congress. I trust that the peoples' longing for peace will also influence USSR-U.S. negotiations on limiting and gradually liquidating the weapons of mass destruction, and that particularly the disarmament negotiations in Geneva will yield positive results."

Billy Graham then spoke of the Christians' role in the battle for peace, and in this connection he expressed the opinion that the church leaderships should not put obstacles in the way of the believers' efforts here. He also condemned the massacres in Palestine camps in Lebanon, perpetrated by the Phalangist units, which present themselves as "Christian" units.

In concluding the press conference Billy Graham thanked our state bodies and church organizations for making possible his visit to Czechoslovakia, which will belong among the most profound experiences in his life, and said:

"After returning to the United States, I will speak of my good impressions of your country. I will forever remember the days I have spent here."

From the meeting with the American preacher and public figure I have only one impression: Obviously, the concern for peace is opening many people's eyes also in the United States; they are beginning to grasp what the socialist countries have been claiming for a long time: that peace is mankind's only hope.

[Editorial note: Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 November 1982 carries on page 3 a 600-word "(CTK-ZR)"-signed report, entitled "The Conclusion of B. Grahm's Visit to Czechoslovakia; The Christians' Reponsibility For Peace." The report deals with Billy Grahm's press conference on 4 November in Prague, and quotes him in English as follows: "There is a freedom for people to worship and have services within their churches, as guaranteed by the Constitution." The Czech text preceding this quotation is identical with the one in the PRACE article]

STROUGAL RECEIVES OPEC DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL

LD092032 Prague CTK in English 1152 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [dateline as received] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Tuesday Director-General of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Special Fund Ibrahim Shihata.

The premier appreciated the significance of the institution and its important mission in the industrialization of developing countries. He also mentioned efforts of Czechoslovakia to take greater part in their investment projects and programs as well as in the training of experts for the most important branches of the economy.

In this connection the two representatives exchanged views on the present economic situation in the world, and on concrete possibilities of cooperation which would contribute to the economic advancement of developing countries and to the extension of their foreign trade with Czechoslovakia.

Present at the meeting was Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS JOINT SESSION 9 NOV

State, Party Leaders Attend

LD092352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpt] A report on the fundamental issues facing Czechoslovak foreign policy, several government-sponsored draft bills changing and amending existing laws and important international treaties and agreements are on the agenda of the sixth joint session of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, which began in Prague today.

The session is attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek and Jozef Lenart; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Babrhelov, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other representatives.

Chnoupek Addresses Session

LD100030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Deputies of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly met in Prague today at their sixth joint session. Lubos Lidicky reports:

At the outset of their session today the deputies welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and other top representatives of the party and the state. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited in Prague.

The main item on the agenda of this morning's session was a report by the minister of foreign affairs on the fundamental issues of the foreign policy of our republic. His nearly 2-hour report dealt with our foreign policy during the period since October 1979.

We can justly show a positive balance sheet, the comrade minister said. During the said period we contributed in a principled manner and in a coordinated course of action together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to the struggle for peace, social progress, and we did everything possible to ensure that the international position of Socialist Czechoslovakia, our authority and prestige were enhanced, and that Czechoslovakia continues to be regarded as a reliable and desirable partner.

The comrade minister described the period of the last 3 years as a period marked by distinct concern, complicated by the aggravation of international situation. For this reason the results achieved by Czechoslovak diplomacy could be positive owing to the firm social and political base on which our system rests, to the results achieved by our people in construction and to the practical confirmation of Lenin's words about foreign policy as a continuation of domestic policy.

In this context Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, said:

[Begin Chnoupek recording] Comrades: The 16th CPCZ Congress stressed that for the development of relations between states in a spirit of peace and detente a reduction of military tension is of decisive importance. From this thesis arises a priority task for Czechoslovak foreign policy: to take a most active part in halting the feverish arms race and in averting a nuclear catastrophe. As we constantly emphasize everywhere -- and not only at disarmament negotiations -- the only way to obtain success in the striving for disarmament lies in the method of reason and not strength, in the principle of equality and equal security and not in the superiority of one side. No contradictions between states and groups of states, no difference in the social systems can overshadow what all nations need most; the preservation of peace and the prevention of nuclear war.

The most passable road to this is indicated by the Soviet Union in its extensive program of measures for halting the feverish arms buildup, from nuclear and chemical arms weapons. In it pride of place is given to proposals for the limitation and complete and final elimination of nuclear arsenals. An initiative of historic significance in this direction is the message of the highest Soviet representative, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in which he solemnly proclaimed that the Soviet Union pledges with immediate effect not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We appreciate this together with all peace-loving nations as a pledge of incalculable value. If it were to be followed by the other nuclear powers, it would rid the world of the danger of the use of nuclear weapons. We consider as equally responsible steps the proposals for a speeded up conclusion of a complete and general nuclear weapon test ban treaty, for stepped up efforts by states to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and ensuring a safe development of nuclear energy.

Therefore we follow with great attention the developments at the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, since almost one half of the planned number of new U.S. medium-range missiles to be deployed in West Europe is to be placed on the territory of the FRG, that is, in the immediate vicinity of our borders. This plan, and we repeat this, alarms us greatly. So we fully support the businesslike and constructive approach of the Soviet Union to achieve a corresponding agreement with the United States. We resolutely reject the so-called zero option according to which the American side proposes the complete liquidation of all Soviet medium-range missiles, while it itself refuses to reduce even by one unit the numerical strength of existing weapons of this kind, both as regards itself and its allies, although it is generally known that all these means form part of the existing, stabilized balance of forces in Europe.

Everything would seem to indicate that the negotiators from the other side of the Atlantic have been instructed to prolong the Geneva talks until the most modern American missiles have been deployed in West Europe so that eventually they are able to blame the Soviet Union for inconclusive negotiations.

We have received with satisfaction also the resumption of the Soviet-American deliberations on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. In this context, too, we note with regret that the U.S. position continues to be orientated toward such measures which would mean that there would be only a unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union while Washington would be able to continue in the realization of the program of building up its strategic forces. Its clear and transparent intention is to achieve strategic supremacy over the Soviet Union. Naturally, such an unrealistic and one-sided attitude cannot be the point of departure either for constructive negotiations or for concluding a just agreement.

We expect that an important contribution to the resurrection of the burning problems of disarmament and the question of reducing the threshold of the risk of military confronation will be made also by the 2-year diplomatic marathon of the Madrid meeting of the participants in the CSCE which resumes today after a 6-month pause. This very meeting will have become the touchstone of European realism, a test of the statesmanship and attitudes of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act concerning the further existence of our continent. As regards ourselves, together with the socialist contries, we are sincerely interested in the meeting taking place in an atmosphere of a constructive dialogue and adopting a meaningful and balanced final document with the mandate to convene a conference for measures designed to strengthen trust and security in Europe, the first platform of its kind in the entire history of our continent. The point is to appeal to European countries to meet and talk about the strengthening of trust, security and disarmament. [end recording]

Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek proceeded to deal with the most serious international problems which include also the well-known centers of tension in the Near East, Southeast Asia, southern Africa, and the deteriorating atmosphere in Latin America.

In his address he reserved an important place for our relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community which are assuming very great importance owing to the attempts of world imperialism to weaken the socialist community.

He spoke also about our policy vis-a-vis the capitalist countries which is based on the tried and tested principles of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. We pursue the development of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation and reject any forms of pressure, discrimination and interference in internal affairs. Owing to this policy we have achieved positive results in relations to a number of Western countries. This is true about Austria in particular, Comrade Chnoupek said, continuing:

[Begin recording] Relations with this southern neighbor of ours we assess, in principle, as normalized, developed and viable. They are the result of mutual interest in long-term development of mutually beneficial cooperation. We have intensified political contacts and broadened cooperation in the economic, cultural and other spheres. We deem it important that the trade exchange with this our second biggest trade partner among the capitalist states is of a permanently rising tendency. In the last 3 years alone our turnover has doubled and last year it reached almost $1 billion. There exist as yet unexploited possibilities both as regards the volume, as well as -- and that above all -- in the structure of mutual trade. However, we regard the importance of mutual relations not only in a narrow sense from the viewpoint of the level attained. The closeness of our stances on several key international issues, in particular as regards the preservation and deepening of the policy of detente and the development of peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems, unfailingly contributes to the preservation of peace and strengthening of security in Europe as a tangible proof of the policy of detente and its beneficial effect. On this basis we want to continue to build in the future. We expect that the upcoming official visit of Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the CSSR to the Republic of Austria -- the first visit of the head of our state to this country since the birth of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918 -- will become an important milestone in mutual relations and will bring new valuable stimuli for their further positive development. [end recording]

In conclusion Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek appraised our foreign contacts in culture, education, science and health care which constitute ever more significant evidence of the successes and the high standard of life in our homeland.

Eleven deputies spoke in the debate on the submitted report; they supported fully and unanimously the main principles of our foreign policy as formulated in the report. In the final vote the deputies unanimously endorsed the submitted document.

An adopted resolution says that Czechoslovakia will continue actively and by means of its own proposals to support the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at international forums. Our country will continue at every opportunity to play an active role in favor of peace, disarmament and international cooperation.

The deputies also discussed and endorsed several international agreements and accords. The joint session of both chambers of the Federal Assembly continues tomorrow.

PROBLEMS OF VIETNAMESE LABOR IN CSSR VIEWED

AU081558 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Nov 82 p 3

[Ivo Vasiljev article: "Vietnamese Workers Among Us: A Few Impressions From the Czech Shipyards Enterprise"]

[Text] We meet them daily, in the streets, in streetcars and trains. Many of us come into contact with them at our workplaces, in factories, at construction sites, in hospitals. According to statistics of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the Czech Socialist Republic, by 31 November 1982 there will be some 17 Vietnamese workers, apprentices and trainees per 10,000 Czechoslovak citizens, incomparably less than the number of foreign workers in the FRG or other European capitalist countries.

Students or apprentices from far-away Asian or African countries long ago ceased to be exotic foreigners for our working people. Thousands of physicians, engineers and skilled workers from Vietnam, Korea, Mongolia, Syria or Angola have already taken back home with them not only valuable know-how and expertise but also [memories of] our citizens' firm and unforgettable friendship.

Yet it is true that nowadays we encounter Vietnamese working people in our country more frequently. Not only young people who have already received their training here have meanwhile acquired decent knowledge of Czech or Slovak and have already become used to the new environment are coming to the workshops and construction sites, but -- according to a recent agreement between the governments of the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] -- also young workers who, following 3 months of training in the Czech language, take posts directly at the workplaces as productive manpower.

This is one of the new forms of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

At the time when the Vietnamese people defended themselves against the American aggression, our assistance to Vietnam naturally was more or less one-sided.

The present cooperation between the CSSR and the SRV in the area of manpower, on the other hand, yields immediate economic benefits for both countries. Whereas Vietnam has a temporary surplus of free manpower, our country, in contrast, suffers from a manpower shortage, which will be particularly acute in the following years when people born in the years having the lowest birthrates in our postwar history will be joining the national economy.

The Vietnamese workers coming here, according to the agreement, for a period of 4 years represent under these circumstances welcome assistance to our economy.

The signing of the agreement was made possible, among other things, due to the fact that in the past few years our enterprises have had the best experience with young Vietnamese workers who underwent training in our country. The 26-year-old Phung Tien Bo, serviceman of board equipment in the Pal National Enterprise in Prague-Kbely, is by no means an exception. People in the enterprise and at the electronics secondary technical school in Prague-2, which he attends after working hours, already the third year, have nothing but praise for him.

One cannot, however, ignore the difficulties experienced in a number of cases by workers who, after brief language training, come straight to the workplaces, which have their everyday work rhythm, tasks, worries and problems. After all, it mostly takes even our students of oriental languages several years before they are fluent in the language they study. In the whole world there are probably no two languages as dissimilar as Czech and Vietnamese -- in terms of pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary.

It comes therefore as no surprise that especially the less courageous boys and girls frequently do not dare to utter a Czech word, especially when they convince themselves at every step that what they attempt to say often is not understood. It would be unjust to infer from this that they do not want to learn Czech. Whenever I start a conversation with them in their mother tongue, I always hear the sincere sigh: "If we only could make ourselves understood as well as you do! How happy we would be!"

At their places of work they constantly grapple with the language. After all, when they do not understand the task entrusted to them accurately, they may turn out poor quality work or ruin the material.

"Some people think that we are slow-witted but we just do not yet understand Czech well enough," welder Cat from the Czech shipyards heavy engineering works in Prague-Liben told me. He and all his comrades from the 16-member group that has been in the CSSR since January had graduated from the 10-year secondary school in Hanoi and completed in addition a 3-year machine-building and electrotechnical workers' school, which sent them, as selected graduates, to Czechoslovakia to acquire experience. Dung showed his carefully looked after diploma sporting the SRV's state emblem. In the Czech shipyards heavy engineering works they work as welders and fitters, but originally they had different professions.

As Comrade Vladimir Holecek, deputy director of the Czech shipyards heavy engineering works, informed me, the enterprise made it possible for the whole group to undergo training as welders. According to their teachers and foremen, almost all of them have proved to be highly gifted for fine welding work and have passed highly demanding tests. "I regard as a big problem the adequate use of leisure hours," Comrade Holecek noted. "After all, cultural and sports experiences would surely become evident in work zeal."

On hearing this, I subconsciously recalled the words of Comrade Han Tuyet Hai, r habilitation nurse at the Prague-Venchrady hospital: "Whenever the Czech fellow workers wish us a pleasant evening or weekend, I almost cry." At home she has a husband and a 7-year-old son. Because of the great distance, Vietnamese workers are entitled to one vacation at home in the course of the 4 yeras, provided that they are married and have children.

It is, however, important that the Vietnamese workers take back home with them more than a certain qualification and skills. The boys working in the Czech shipyards heavy engineering works asked me to tell them something about Prague. They listened with bated breath to my words about crowds of workers crossing Harfa, Balabenka and Palmovka on their way to defend the people's house [during the general strike in December 1920]; about the assassination of Heydrich near the Bulovka hospital; about the Vosmik family and other heroes of the resistance after whom the streets in the surroundings of the enterprise are named; but also about the calendar-clock at old town square and [its maker] Master Hanus. After 9 months in Prague, they heard these things for the first time and it was an unforgettable evening.

No interstate agreement, no matter how good, can solve in advance all the varied situations brought by the life of working people from a far-away Asian country amidst the collectives of our enterprises and in our society. Even here, the most reliable path of success leads via systematic work with the people and the party, trade unions and youth union organizations' everyday attention to the work and life of the Vietnamese fellow workers and to drawing them closer to our people's lives. When, for example, every Vietnamese worker has his own personal patron and this patronage will be rid of formalism, it will take less time before they learn Czech, they will always feel at home here, will identify with the life of our enterprises and people and their work will also be a contribution to building socialism in our homeland.

Experience shows that such personal international cooperation and education is bilaterally beneficial. For example, the shaping of the personality of as skilled an organizer of production and of party work as Comrade Vaclav Koncel Jr., chairman of the CPCZ All-Enterprise Committee at the united cooperative farm of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese friendship in Kacina, is scarcely conceivable without his long-term friendship with these Vietnamese students, whom to this day he calls his brothers.

Such a development of relations among Czechoslovak and Vietnamese working people in our country is in the interest of both our socialist countries. It is also within the powers of our society.

BOEHM ON U.S. ELECTIONS, NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

DW091639 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Gerhard Boehm's review of the past week's international events]

[Text] The Soviet Union will continue to fight persistently for disarmament and the relaxation of tension, and will step up its efforts to avert the danger of nuclear war. These are the obejctives of the foreign policy initiatives of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries. These words, spoken by Leonid Brezhnev at the reception in the Kremlin on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, once again make it evident that the inseparable connection between socialism and peace was discernible as early as 65 years ago to anyone who wanted to see it.

The Leninist decree on peace, issued 65 years ago today, made it clear that it is not the communists or the revolutionaries who fear peace. It was a fanatical anticommunist [words indistinct] in the cold war in 1959, William Schlamm, who said with cynical frankness: It is the monstrous essence -- so monstrous that no one dares mention the fact -- of the conflict between communism and the West that communism flourishes under peace, wants peace and triumphs in peace. William Schlamm, who is otherwise long forgotten, said that in contrast the West must be credibly determined to wage war because being merely prepared for war is not enough.

This quotation, which is recalled by a publication of the West European peace movement, sounds today like a topical commentary on the diverse nuclear doctrines of the U.S. Administration -- those very plans for a nuclear war that can be waged, limited to Europe and won; the plans on which people in Washington are working with a perseverance which should be devoted to a better cause.

Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech that the broad offensive that the imperialists have launched against socialism and the national liberation movements in all fields has complicated the international situation. It does not belong, however, to the tradition of our party and people to shrink from difficulties, he said. It is certainly appropriate -- especially at a time when the 65th and 60th anniversaries of the October Revolution and the founding of the USSR, respectively, are being celebrated -- it is appropriate to recall that the Soviet Union, the CPSU and the Soviet people have resisted innumerable crusades against communism, often with the greatest sacrifices and under the most difficult circumstances.

The eighties are not comparable to 1918 or 1941. The USSR is not alone in the world arena; a strong socialist community of states exists and, as Leonid Brezhnev said, the peoples of all countries can see for themselves that socialism and peace are inseparable. This is why our policy meets with the support of millions of people on all continents.

This past week the U.S. Government was given a clear warning that millions of the country's citizens disagree with the present course of arms buildup, preparation for nuclear war and the related severe reduction in the social field. In the elections for the House of Representatives, one-third of the Senate and for some state governors, the Reagan administration was given an answer to the economic policy that is called Reaganomics and which has led to a continuing economic crisis and an unemployment rate of more than 10 percent.

The DAILY WORLD, the newspaper of the U.S. Communist Party, has said that the result of the congressional elections provides a clear message from the voters to the government. The American people want jobs and peace. According to the paper the forces of reaction suffered tangible defeats while congressional candidates who repudiated the present economic, social and arms policy often made a better showing than advocates of the government course. It seldom happens that the American voters address such a clear message to a president of essential problems of foreign and military policies, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL laconically commented that the election results were the worst midterm defeat for a president since 1950.

Still, the significance of the 2 November elections does not lie just in the fact that there are now about 50 fewer Republicans and conservatives in the House of Representatives and that shifts to the disadvantage of the Reagan administration resulted from the gubernatorial elections. For the first time in U.S. history the elections were also combined with a referendum on a vital question concerning nuclear armament in nine states, in Washington, D.C. and in 30 big cities. The state of Wisconsin held such a referendum earlier.

As in Wisconsin previously, more than 70 percent of the people who expressed their views -- with the exception of Arizona where the result was below 50 percent -- voted in favor of a nuclear weapons freeze, and expressed support for the demand that Washington conclude an agreement with the USSR without delay on the immediate discontinuation of the testing, production and development of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery. Even though the mere holding of the referendums, for which hundreds of thousands of signatures had to be collected in the individual states, was in itself a success for the U.S. peace movement, the results of the referendums give new impetus to the nuclear freeze campaign with its demand that the nuclear arms race be halted through negotiations between the United States and the USSR.

These referendums did not, after all, involve unilateral steps by either side. In this respect true, full harmony exists with the proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries that, as is generally known, have never demanded unilateral disarmament by the United States. We must not lose sight, however, of the fact that the referendums are not binding on the administration in Washington. Thus it probably did not come as any surprise to anyone that the State Department reacted hastily and negatively to the demand for a nuclear weapons freeze because this would allegedly harm U.S. interests and merely benefit the USSR.

This reaction is fully in character with Washington's intention to ignore the demands of its own people and to continue along the course of a nuclear weapons buildup. This is the basic attitude toward the problems of peace and disarmament with which the United States and some of its allies in NATO will sit down at the negotiating table at the CSCE followup conference that begins again in Madrid tomorrow after a recess of more than 8 months.

There is no indication that these forces, which are responsible for the lack of success to date of the Madrid conference and that in the past would have liked nothing better than to see the meeting fail, used the recess to ponder how substantial results and a balanced final document can be achieved. Considering the intensified international situation and the increasing dangers of nuclear war, it is more urgent than ever to continue the policy of detente, to consolidate and enhance what has been achieved, and to initiate new steps in the direction of disarmament in Europe as well. In this context, a conference on confidence-building measures and on security and disarmament in Europe is of central importance.

It is exactly such a conference, however, that the U.S. Government and NATO are dreading. Thus a hard diplomatic struggle against imperialist resistance will be necessary in Madrid to achieve a positive conclusion to the conference. There is still a possibility for a successful conclusion and the stronger the pressure from the international peace movement in Western Europe, in the United States and on all continents becomes to banish the dangers threatening the world, the sooner success will be realized.

UN ENVOY CALLS FOR CHEMICAL WEAPON-FREE ZONES

LD060012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1853 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] UN/New York 5 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR suggested at the 37th UN General Assembly session that the UN General Assembly should call for the creation of zones free from chemical weapons.

The proposal was made on Friday (5 November) by Harry Ott, GDR permanent UN representative and deputy foreign minister, in the first political committee of the UN General Assembly. He said the United Nations should call on all states to support this proposal. This could substantially improve conditions for the early conclusion of a convention on a complete ban of chemical weapons. The GDR proposal takes account of the positions of many states and of the need to discontinue the further deployment of such weapons in other countries. "The GDR initiative also takes account of the proposal in the report of the Palme commission to create in Europe a chemical weapons-free zone, beginning in Central Europe," Harry Ott said. This is particularly important in view of plans to set up new chemical weapons depots in NATO states in Central and West Europe.

"In these states there are already vast stores of chemical weapons that represent a growing risk to people and their environment, not to mention the risk of their use." They also put a strain on current negotiations to outlaw chemical weapons, and heighten military controntation and the risk of chemical warfare. A new round in the chemical arms race would lead to the spread of these dangerous weapons of mass destruction.

Flanking measures, such as the GDR proposal, can further the solution of the task of concluding a convention to ban chemical weapons. Referring to repeated attempts to complicate and delay negotiations on such a convention, the GDR speaker said that the intention is to keep a free hand for the planned extension and qualitative renewal of the U.S. chemical weapons potential.

ANGOLA'S TONHA HEADS VISITING ARMY DELEGATION

Hoffmann Receives Delegation

AU091309 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Nov 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Military Delegation at Defense Ministry: Friendly Meeting With Army General Hoffmanm"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN) — On Thursday Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister, received for friendly talks a military delegation from the People's Republic of Angola under the leadership of Col Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party and minister of defense."

During the meeting at the Defense Ministry Army General Hoffmann expressed his pleasure at receiving the comrades-in-arms in the German worker-peasant state. "The visit will further deepen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and armies linked together in the anti-imperialist struggle," he said. The GDR defense minister briefed the military delegation about the initiatives and achievements of the Army members and civilian employees in implementing the tasks assigned them by the 10th SED Congress.

"Colonel Tonha valued the GDR's solidaristic affinity of many years standing with the struggle of the Angolan people against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for peace, national independence and social progress. He briefed us on the situation on Namibia's border exacerbated by the South African racists and reaffirmed the determination of the Angolan people and of their soldiers to safeguard the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

"The talks, which took place in a comradely atmosphere, were attended by GDR deputy defense ministers Col Gens Heinz Kessler and Fritz Streletz; Lt Gen Joachim Goldbach and Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold. Present on the Angolan side was Lt Col Paiva Domingos da Silva, deputy defense minister."

The Angolan military delegation placed wreaths at the Unter den Linden and Berlin-Treptov memorials. In the evening Minister Hoffmann gave a dinner in honor of the delegation.

Tonha Interviewed

DW082040 East Berlin Domestic in German 1600 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Interview with Col Pedro Tonha, MPLA Politburo member and defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola, by reporter (Bernt Eichmann); date and place not given; Minister Tonha's answers in Portugese with superimposed German translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, during your stay in the GDR you visited training institutions and units of the National People's Army [NVA]. You had talks with soldiers, military officers and noncommissioned officers. What are your most interesting impressions of your visit to our country?

[Answer] During our visit we had an opportunity to visit several military training institutions, and we can say these visits were a great pleasure for us. We had direct contact with members of the officers' corps, meaning the heads of the various military institutions. We also saw military exercises and took part in training classes. At a noncommissioned officers' school we attended an exercise by a motorized infantry unit. We were very impressed and hold the view that as a result of our visit we have learned a lot, above all about the physical preparation of the members of the armed forces as well as the good quality in that they master the technical equipment that is available to the respective units.

Our impressions during the visit are very good. We were able to see for ourselves that there are excellent conditions at the armed forces' schools that allows your NVA to fulfill the tasks set. We assume that what we saw can be an example for us, because we have just started the training of our cadres. We want to use what we saw and experienced for better training of our future cadres.

[Question] Comrade Minister, the Angolan people must undertake great efforts to defend their independence and national sovereignty. Against whom do you wage this struggle and what are the most important aspects in this struggle?

[Answer] Since independence we have always been the target of aggression. This aggressiveness has continued to the present time. In this respect the South African racist regime carries out the orders of its masters, particularly of U.S. imperialism. We have waged this struggle since we became independent 8 years ago.

Last year the aggression escalated to the point that part of our territory in the Cunene Province was occupied. There the racist troops commited big crimes. It is hard to imagine what our people have to suffer. They commit cruel massacres among the people and destroy economic values. Our people suffered seriously from this aggression. Pregnant women, young mothers with their babies in their arms, young 12 or 13-year-old girls are raped. These atrocities are mostly commited in the presence of their relatives.

[Question] Comrade Minister, you had many talks in our country. Did you feel the people's sympathy for your struggle?

[Answer] We naturally felt it during our stay. We especially felt it on all occasions when we were warmly and cordially received, in all our talks with officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers and civilians in the units we visited. We have seen how resolutely the GDR people side with the Angolan people. Since our struggle for national independence the GDR people have always supported our people, given moral and material aid, and pointed out to the world public the injustice and aggressive acts to which our Angolan people were exposed during the colonial era and in the second liberation war.

The Angolan people have always received assistance and support from the GDR people, including medicaments that were given to those who live in specially affected regions and who often had to leave their jobs and homes. All this makes us certain that your people have firm feelings of solidarity and support for our Angolan people.

In conclusion, I want to say that I am very happy that GDR radio gave me an opportunity to inform the GDR people about our impressions of our visit and to inform them about our struggle against imperialism, especially our struggle against the bloodhounds of imperialism, racist South Africa. We, the countries in southern Africa, are exposed to a large quantity of aggressiveness. We border on countries that still are subjugated, like the peoples of Namibia and South Africa who wage their war and who quite certainly will ultimately be victorious.

[Question] Comrade minister, we thank you very much for this talk.

Visit Ends

LD091930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN) -- The fraternal solidarity of the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party was praised on Tuesday by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and Col Pedro Maria Tonha, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense. Minister Hoffmann received the Angolan military delegation at the end of the several days' stay in the GDR.

Army General Hoffmann and Colonel Tonha said that under the leadership of the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party the friendly relations between the two states and armies are developing. The visit by the Angolan military delegation has contributed to the further deepening of friendship and cooperation.

Army General Hoffmann asked Colonel Tonha to convey the fraternal militant greetings of the NVA to the members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in view of the solidarity with the policy of Angola that is aimed at peace and security in southern Africa.

On the same day the Angolan military delegation went to see the GDR's state frontier with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate.

MITTAG RETURNS FROM MEETINGS WITH JAPANESE

LD060100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin/Tokyo, 5 Nov (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR Council of State, has returned to the GDR from his visit to Japan. During the past few days, he has had numerous meetings with leading representatives of the Japanese Government and industry as well as with the presidents of the two houses of the Japanese parliament.

All the talks have underlined the good development of political, economic and cultural relations between the GDR and Japan that, as a result of the May 1981 state visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, have achieved a new, higher level. There was agreement between the interlocutors that cooperation between the two states is to be purposefully extended on the basis of this positive record of matters already achieved. At the same time it was underlined that the development of such constructive relations is of great significance as a contribution towards the safeguarding of peace.

KRENZ WELCOMES WFDY PRESIDENT 9 NOVEMBER

LD092340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 9 Nov (ADN) -- The president of the WFDY, Walid Masri, arrived in Berlin on Tuesday for a visit to the GDR youth organization, FDJ. He was cordially welcomed by the first secretary of the Central Council of the FDJ, Egon Krenz.

In the evening there was friendly meeting in the house of the central council between the WFDY president and the secretariat of the central council.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI

AU091319 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Nov 82 p 6

["Joint Communique on the Official Visit to the GDR of Stefan Olszowski, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic]

[Text] At the invitation of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, paid an official visit to the GDR 3-4 November 1982.

Stefan Olszowski was received for talks by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and by Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR Council of Ministers chairman.

During the negotiations between the two foreign ministers, it was reaffirmed that the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 28 May 1977 is the unshakable foundation of the close alliance between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic and of the steady development of their relations. It was noted with satisfaction that the purposeful implementation of the agreements concluded during the official friendship visit of the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic in Berlin on 29 March 1982 between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, has led to a constant activation of the relations between the SED and the PZPR as well as of the cooperation between the two countries in many fields.

The ministers stressed that the further consolidation of the cooperation between the two fraternal parties is the decisive prerequisite for the continuous shaping of the friendly cooperation between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic on the time-tested foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

They came out for making further efforts to expand the contacts in the interest of deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical field as well as in the sectors of culture, science, public education, public health, mass media, sports and tourism.

In discussing current international issues, Oskar Fischer and Stefan Olszowski again stressed their countries' determination to incessantly strengthen the fraternal alliance with the USSR and with the other states of the socialist community. They exphasized that the GDR and the Polish People's Republic, as socialist neighbors in the center of Europe, together with the allies in the Warsaw Pact, attach extraordinary importance to the preservation of peace and stability on the European Continent. In this connection they expressed their deep concern over the policy of confrontation and intensive armament pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily the United States. It was again declared that in their striving to deploy new American intermediate-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, as of 1983, the NATO countries are undertaking a dangerous but hopeless attempt to upset the military-strategic balance of forces in Europe and in the world.

Both sides very resolutely rejected the exacerbated policy of sanctions and boycott pursued by the United States and other NATO states against the socialist states, and the interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. They declared that all such attacks on the sovereignty and independence of the socialist states will also meet with the determined resistance of the allies in the future.

The GDR and the Polish People's Republic unreservedly support the USSR's consistent and realistic peace policy aimed at strengthening the peaceful structure of interstate relations, at harnessing the arms race and, while strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security, implementing genuine disarmament measures. In this context the commitment made by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, announced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was appreciated as extraordinarily important for eliminating the danger of a nuclear war and for promoting mutual confidence in international relations.

Both states have noted with great satisfaction the new peace initiatives taken by the USSR at the 37th UN General Assembly, especially the proposal to conclude a treaty on the complete and general ban of nuclear weapons.

Oskar Fischer and Stefan Olszowski drew attention to the fact that the communique of the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee has outlined the most pressing tasks for safeguarding peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

Both ministers declared that the development of the international situation will in many respects depend on whether the United States adopts a realistic attitude at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and on the limitation of nuclear armament in Europe.

The sides emphatically advocated that the Madrid meeting be concluded with the adoption of a substantive and well-balanced final document primarily containing a decision on convening a conference on confidence-building and security-promoting measures and on disarmament in Europe.

Oskar Fischer and Stefan Olszowski stressed the fundamental importance of the treaties between socialist states and the FRG as well as of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin for preserving the process of detente and for safeguarding peace. It is necessary for the FRG Government, too, to take into account the need to strictly comply with them in the interest of continuing peaceful developments in Europe as well as constructive cooperation.

The ministers expressed concern over the hotbeds of tension that have developed in various regions of the world and underlined the need for solving conflicts through negotiations in compliance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter and with the legitimate interests of all sides involved.

The talks were characterized by an open-minded, friendly atmosphere and resulted in full unanimity of views on the questions discussed.

Stefan Oslzowski, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, invited Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, to pay an official friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

'CRYSTAL NIGHT' RECALLED ON 44TH ANNIVERSARY

AU091316 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6/7 Nov 82 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR Has Eradicated Anti-Semitism: Helmut Aris, President of the Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR on the 44th Anniversary of 'Crystal Night'"]

[Text] Dresden (ADN) -- In an interview with ADN on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the "Crystal Night," the pogrom of Jews staged by the fascists on 9 November 1938, Helmut Aris, president of the Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR, recalled the six million Jewish victims of fascism.

"The horrible experience cannot be extinguished in us. It prompts us at the same time, however, to join the ranks of those millions of people who sincerely and in a committed manner are working for the preservation of peace and for averting from mankind a nuclear catastrophe whose scope would exceed all that the fascist lunacy brought down upon mankind." The Jewish citizens' current commemoration of their murdered relatives who were sent to the gas chambers "has reaffirmed the steady determination to work for the benefit of mankind, for peace, disarmament and understanding among peoples and to oppose new weapons systems which would destroy life on earth."

"It will always remain unforgettable for those of us who survived, how in that fateful night of 10 November 1938 the beginning was made for the so-called final solution of the Jewish question. A total of 191 synagogues were set on fire, another 76 synagogues and all prayer halls were desecrated, the majority of all male Jews were arrested and imprisoned. When the morning of the new day dawned, 91 people had been murdered in a bestial manner and 7,500 Jewish shops had been ransacked and destroyed," Helmut Aris stated. In addition the Jewish citizens who were deprived of their livelihood were ordered to pay a billion reichsmark as a contribution. They even had to pay for the removal of the debris of their synagogues and prayer rooms.

"When reviewing the 44 years elapsed since that time and when thinking of the cruel murders of 12 years of Hitler's rule, the fact fills me with joy and thankfulness at the same time, that I am able today to live in a German state in which anti-Semitism has been eradicated, a state which has fulfilled the legacy of all the victims of fascism. The small number of Jews in the GDR share this gratitude with me."

VARNAI CALLS REFORM A NECESSARY DETOUR

WA091400 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Ferenc Varnai: "Daily Cadres-Long-Term Goals"]

[Text] We are living in difficult times. More and more peoples are plagued with survival problems, unemployment and inflation. These problems of other nations are compounded by high taxes and interest rates, shrinking markets and unsold goods. Fear of more tense international relations, sporadic local wars, the arms race and the threat of nuclear catastrophe contributes to the sense of unease.

A number of factors responsible for unease exist also in the socialist countries, including Hungary. Our society shares the worries over military tension; we share in the burden of economic problems, a slowdown or even occasional halt to development. Such a situation breeds a multitude of contradictions. At times like these, it is very difficult to be farsighted, to prepare reliable prognoses and plan ahead for even a short period. In the meantime, far-from-popular temporary measures born from the needs of the moment and in conflict with long-term plans become inevitable. In response to them, people give priority to current problems, and this preoccupation with daily affairs and difficulties leads to loss of perspective. As a consequence, loss of faith and a sense of futility are customary and occur readily.

Yet all people need a sense of perspective, especially those struggling for a new life and a better world. Thus it is all the more important to be able to differentiate between transitional measures, between momentary retreats possibly born of necessity and our long-term goals for society. We cannot renounce these even when we must make a detour, when events shunt us off course.

Another reason why our path is not smooth and direct is because a mere 30 decades have elapsed since the birth of the world socialist system. Furthermore, socialism was adopted by the world's less developed or developing countries, by people most of whom were inexperienced in the ways of bourgeois democracy.

Although socialism has broken up the unified world system of imperialism, played a decisive role in the defeat of fascism, made exceptional contributions to liberation movements, it has been unable to achieve, nor could it have achieved, economic superiority over capitalism. It has been incapable of coming abreast of and surpassing the industrially developed countries with their advantage of centuries of experience in efficient industrial and agricultural production, insofar as overall living standards and supply of goods are concerned. This is why the capitalist world can have greater influence on us than we have on it for the time being.

Even though our achievements have been great when compared to our past, we still have basic problems to solve in regard to housing and food supply, and we have only recently begun to switch from extensive to intensive development. Because preservation of peace is essential to the building of socialism, we have attempted to evolve peaceful coexistence, a policy of detente based on mutual advantage with an economically superior partner who is far from friendly to us. This has had some advantages but has also resulted in our being more profoundly affected by the increasing crises of the capitalist world. Yet to preserve peace and to overcome their technical superiority (in which area we have much to learn) as soon as possible, we continue to strive for cooperation.

We can do this because the goals of socialism differ qualitatively from those of capitalism. Even now capitalism is trying to foist the burdens of the recession onto the shoulders of the workers. It is enacting drastic measures to cut back on social welfare measures such as unemployment insurance and pensions. Gone are the much vaunted slogans about "welfare states" and "peoples capitalism."

There is no denying that greater thrift in government expenditures is necessary in the socialist states today as well. Thus we are obliged to suspend increases in social benefits. However, our leaders are not attempting to shift burdens to the masses; they are doing everything possible to find ways of mitigating the impact of economic problems

which affect the masses, of preserving achievements, of preventing deterioration in the plight of large families and pensioners, of increasing rewards for those who work more efficiently. It is all the more important to stress this because amidst frequently contradictory efforts to overcome urgent, everyday problems, some people have become dispirited, have lost sight of socialist goals or misinterpreted efforts and measures aimed at solving problems. At such a time it is more important than ever not to lose sight of our goals and ideals, not to make a virtue of forced compromises and detours. Nor should we consider measures taken to improve economic efficiency through financial incentives a deviation from the path to socialism.

For instance, we now stress the importance of material interest to an unprecedented degree. Even if there are distortions in implementation of measures aimed at material incentives, their intent is to serve the socialist principle of distribution according to work and by no means indicate a backward step towards capitalist ideas and methods. Such measures are not meant to strengthen materialism nor selfishness and acquisitiveness at the expense of others, but to honor true performance as opposed to idleness, laxity and loafing.

Material interest is a device, but by no means one aimed at unbridling due processes nor creating unguarded loopholes for parasites. It is a device for overcoming our current problems as rapidly as possible in conjunction with other state and social measures which serve public interest, the development of all society and the realization of our socialist goals in a way which will benefit the individual simultaneously. All this cannot be achieved by some sort of fiat, but only through material and moral incentives plus strictly enforced work discipline; through promoting harmony between a planned economy and enterprise independence; by bringing prices closer to real values, but bearing in mind that the consumer must not be permitted to become the victim of the fluctuations of the world market. We must do this by strict supervision and control over pricing practices and the formation of prices. We must not shy away from obvious and possibly growing daily problems but must understand and clarify the relationship between long-term goals and daily measures that are occasionally contradictory.

Let us not forget the fundamental Marxist principle of socialism: All should work according to their ability and share in material fruits according to their work. But is work truly being rewarded in accordance with this principle? Isn't it thought provoking that harmful egalitarianism prevails in many places? That good workers earn no more than loafers and that frequently the least productive earn more and live disproportionately better than their due? And who is unaware of the fact that the 5-day work week was introduced without pay reduction and that the said week has turned into a four-and-a-half or four-day week in many places? Or that utilization of work time leaves much to be desired, to put it mildly, in many places?

The demand that we protect our achievements, that we provide more aid to large families and spare pensioners fear of the future is just. But there is only one real secret to meeting just requirements: We must work, honestly, diligently. Measures promoting greater material incentives serve this purpose. He who interprets them as license for profiteering must be reminded by force of law, if necessary, that distribution according to work applies to him, too.

A greater readiness to shoulder responsibility and to set a personal example on the part of the leaders is needed, above all, to stimulate more disciplined, systematic and efficient work in society as a whole. Discipline must be required from the top down, not only from the simple worker. And it is necessary to address some good words, decent, patient explanations to the workers so that they will understand that they are serving their own interests along with those of society through better, more disciplined work.

WARSAW REPORTS WORKFORCES BEGIN WORK 'NORMALLY'

LD100826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] It emerges from the morning reports from our correspondent that work has been started on the first shift as usual by the following workforces, among others: the Wroclaw DOLMEL and PAFAWAG factories, the Lublin and Starachowice SSP [Student's Labor Cooperative] and the Beirut steelworks in Czestochowa.

Despite isolated incidents and attempts at scattering leaflets normal work has also started in the copper mines in Rudna and Polkowice.

Machine Plant Working Normally

LD100926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] And now more economic news from home. Today the first shift at the Ludwik Warynski works in Warsaw, an enterprise making construction machines, is working on the assembly of machines earmarked mainly for export. We learn from the enterprise management that there is a real chance the annual target will be reached.

Eyewitnesses Report Calm

NC101024 Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 10 (AFP) -- Poles appeared early today to be reporting to work normally in major cities throughout the country despite a call by the underground leadership of Solidarity for a nationwide strike to mark the second anniversary of the union's official registration. Workers showed their cards at entries to major factories in the Warsaw area this morning following usual procedures, while tramways and buses appeared to be operating normally. Along one main road leading to the Huta Warszawa Steelworks outside Warsaw, witnesses reported seeing a lone banner with the inscription, "General Strike: Our Final Solution," hung to a lamppost. Other witnesses in the working class neighborhood of Wola said leaflets urging Poles to strike had been laid on bus seats. State radio said strike leaflets had also been distributed in two mines in the southwestern copper town of Lubin.

Shortly before 8:00 am, police cars were seen stationed at major intersections of the capital while the numbers of traffic police appeared reduced. Warsaw's old city section, always heavily patrolled in times of tension, appeared calm. Flags which had been displayed since last week on official buildings and some residences to mark the Russian revolution were removed last night in a possible bid to avoid any appearance of the unusual today. Warsaw's Krasinski Square, where militia reinforcements normally are grouped, was deserted. However, the law courts and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, designated by Solidarity's leadership as gathering points for today's demonstrations, were under surveillance with several militia vehicles posted in adjacent streets.

Deliveries 'Undisturbed'

LD101242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Taking advantage of the sunny weather, many Warsovians went shopping this morning. The shops are relatively well supplied. We learn from the Warsaw consumer cooperative, Spolem, that the morning deliveries proceeded undisturbed.

The capital has received the necessary supplies of fresh bread, milk, meat and sausages. In the course of the day there was a shortage of yellow cheese and cream. No excessive buying has been noted in shops.

The first shift work force in the Warszawa steelworks has since this morning been proceeding with the melting of some 700 tons of steel and 80 tons of rolled goods.

In Ursus, the assembly of another consignment of 200 tractors started today. They are earmarked for domestic agriculture and export.

We learn from PAP that a good rhythm of work has been in progress since the beginning of the first shift in all enterprises in Ostroleka Voivodship. The talks conducted yesterday and today with groups of workers have shown unequivocably that the men want to work in peace, regarding this as the sole road to improvement.

UNDERGROUND EQUIPMENT SEIZED, ARRESTS MADE

Radio Center Liquidated

LD091938 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The security services of the Warsaw Citizens Militia headquarters, within the framework of the investigation conducted against the organizers of the so-called Radio Solidarity, has liquidated the center for the production of illegal radio transmitters.

Ryszard K., an unemployed electronics engineer from Warsaw, was the designer and constructor. Seven finished transmitters, together with other auxiliary equipment, a considerable amount of transmitter parts, instructions, documents on opposition activity and other materials connected with criminal activity, were found in his apartment.

Ryszard K. has been arrested.

It is worth adding that the suspect even involved his children aged 10 and 12 in anti-Polish activities. They wrote appeals calling on children to fight against the authorities.

So far 11 people connected with the organization of Radio Solidarity have been detained in Warsaw and four operating radio transmitters have been liquidated.

Transmitter, Printing Shops

LD092146 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 9 Nov -- Wroclaw security service located and liquidated a successive Solidarnosc radio transmitter and yet another illegal printing shop.

The automatic transmitter was situated at the [word indistinct] building in the Krzyki District of Wroclaw. It was beaming a programme when the police stepped in. It was a tape with messages from former Solidarnosc activists Jozef Pinior and Piotr Bednarz [recorded prior to the latter's arrest), calling for strikes and demonstrations on November 10.

The printing shop, also in the Krzyiki District, was used mainly for printing "Solidarnosc Walczaca" (fighting Solidarnosc), some 1000 copies of whose were discovered on the spot along with printing facilities. A printer, a courier and two other men engaged in printing banned materials were detained on the spot.

Another small printing shop was discovered in Sanok, southeastern Poland. It was established that the shop was used for printing leaflets, bulletins and other publications signed by the illegal Solidarnosc Podkapracie Chapter. The materials were distributed mainly in the local Autosan bus factory in Sanok itself.

Following an investigation, six persons were arrested.

Radio Equipment Seized

LD092208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] In Szczecin, the security service of the Voivodship headquarters of the Citizens Militia has uncovered, in the home of a former NSZZ Solidarity activists, two radiotelephones and a mediumwave maritime radio transmitter along with a series of spare parts and auxiliary equipment, publications of the underground structures of Solidarity, tapes and cassettes with recordings of, among other things, Radio Free Europe programs. Further investigatory activity will explain whether, and to what extent, the radio transmitters found in the home of the former activist had been utilized by the underground structures of Solidarity.

MILITIA ARRESTS GROUP PLANNING VIOLENT ATTACKS

LD092312 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2110 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The security service of the metropolitan headquarters of the Citizens' Militia has uncovered and detained a criminal group from Ursus, which planned to wage combat against the forces of order by throwing Molotov cocktails at a police car and by attacking Citizens' Militia officials. One of the organizers of the group was Stanislaw I. who had been released from internment in July. It was ascertained during the investigation that the first day of the group's activity was to be 31 August this year.

AFP: TWO UNDERGROUND JOURNALISTS ARRESTED

NC091746 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] London Nov 9 (AFP) -- Two journalists working for the underground Catholic paper SPOTKANIA were arrested in Warsaw earlier this month, it was reported here today. A communique from Keston College in Kent, which is known for its research on religious affairs in Eastern bloc nations, today named the two arrested as Janusz Krupski and Jan Andrzej Stepek, who went into hiding after the December 13 martial law takeover in Poland.

Mr Krupski was the head of the Solidarity trade union's history centre in the Baltic port of Gdansk.

RECTORS APPEAL TO STUDENTS FOR 'PRUDENT CONDUCT'

LD091908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The current situation in the academic community of the city was the subject of a session of the Collegium of Rectors of Krakow Higher Schools. Rectors of Krakow higher education establishments have issued an appeal to students and employees of higher schools, which reads:

The protection of the fundamental values of our academic community and higher schools requires sensible and prudent conduct on 10 Novermber and on following days.

We make an ardent appeal to all students and employees to carry out their didactic and academic duties without disruptions. We warn against ill-considered steps, the consequences of which are dangerous for all of us. We await understanding, confidence and support, which so far have accompanied the joint work of our higher schools, which develop their activity within the framework of self-government, which constitutes our common good.

URBAN CITED ON STRIKE, PAPAL VISIT, WALESA

PAP Reports Press Conference

LD091546 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 9 Nov -- During a news conference for foreign journalists held in the INTERPRESS press center here today, the government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban answered a number of questions about the current socio-political situation in Poland and the visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II.

Referring to the strike announced by the underground for November 10, the government press spokesman stated that the Polish Government was resolved to apply every means necessary to ensure peace. "We are calm and resolute" vis-a-vis the attempts made by the underground forces, he said.

Replying to a question about next year's visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II, Minister Urban said that the government had approved of the visit from the very beginning. The details of the visit will be discussed at a later date, he said.

During their yesterday's meeting, General Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp jointly defined the conditions for ensuring that the pope's visit to Poland should pass appropriately to the rank of this event. The government spokesman described the general's meeting with the primate as a very important step towards building peace in Poland and stressed that the talk was of very constructive character. He also added that the primate was guided by very good intentions.

Contrary to what President Reagan is alleging, the dialogue between the state and the church had never been broken off. This dialogue is going on, stated Jerzy Urban.

Answering a question about the release of Lech Walesa, he said that this is one of the details in the whole shape of Polish matters. The release of Walesa is a matter related to the lifting of martial law in Poland, to peace and normalization in this country, he said.

On the current situation in Poland, Minister Urban stated that the roots of disturbance are not only on the Vistula River. The government of the United States officially supports disturbance in Poland and openly encourages instigating them. Also the Western radios are spreading calls for a strike, said the press spokesman.

AFP Report

NC091636 Paris AFP in English 1624 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 9 (AFP) -- Polish authorities see "no particular reason for concern" over tomorrow's general strike call by the banned Solidarity trade union federation but will take all necessary action to "ensure law and order", government spokesman Jerzy Urban said here today.

Queried by reporters on Solidarity's call for a nationwide strike and street protests tomorrow (?on) the second anniversary of the union's official registration -- Mr Urban said the government was ready to meet the protests with "calm" but "determination".

The government, he stressed, had done all it could to avoid "disorder", but if this should occur tomorrow, the authorities would "use all necessary legal means to restore law and order". Mr Urban said that an end to the state siege measures introduced December 13 by the end of this year depend (?on) "popular response to appeals from overseas". Poland's social peace, he said, was troubled not only by domestic problems but also from abroad. "If disorder is widespread, martial law will be maintained until calm returns to the country", he said.

He praised Polish Primate Jozef Glemp for his "patriotic attitude" and said talks between the Roman Catholic leader and martial law leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski on Pope John Paul II's visit here in June next year had been "extremely constructive".

Warsaw TV Report

LD092046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Primate Glemp's meeting with Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and the country's current sociopolitical affairs were the subjects discussed at a press conference for foreign journalists organized by government press spokesmen Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS press office:

[Begin recording] [Question] How long will the people's visit last? Can you explain if the government put forward any conditions for the visit? What is the reason for the government giving final approval to the pope's visit?

[Answer] Details of the pope's visit will be discussed later, after all we are talking about a visit which will take place in 7 months' time. Preparations will continue, during which the conditions for the visit and all specific circumstances as regards the time and place will be defined. The government approved the pope's visit from the outset and there is no change in the government's stance, simply the date of the visit has been jointly defined. At yesterday's meeting it was jointly stated that conditions have to be met for the visit to pass in a dignified and calm manner and so that it can be accompanied by a climate of seriousness in keeping with the significance of this event. It has been established that mutual -- and I stress here 'mutual' -- efforts are needed in order to achieve a climate which would encourage a good visit.

[Question] Could you kindly explain what you mean by mutual efforts in order to ensure social calm? Is the church expected to provide some actions in this direction? Are you suggesting that the date of the meeting of Primate Glemp with General Jaruzelski and the date of the pope's visit are purely coincidental? As far as the visit and its date is concerned, can one assume from your statement that the date of the pope's visit is provisional in case there is no calm in Poland?

[Answer] This also depends on the church. Apart from this, the point is, of course, that there must be joint efforts in order to ensure calm in Poland. The communique from yesterday's meeting of General Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp is a very significant step toward the fulfillment of such conditions, conditions of calm in Poland so that Poland ceases to be a country in which things constantly happen to disrupt its normal life. Is the fact that the date of the meeting was given after the return of the primate from Rome coincidental? This I do not know. I can only say that this meeting was not a surprise for the government. Everything pointed toward another meeting. The state authorities of Poland and the Episcopate conference will officially invite his holiness to begin his pilgrimate to Poland on 18 June 1983, period. It seems to me that this sentence gives no ground for some kind of conditional interpretation. However, it has also been agreed that for a fruitful visit, certain conditions must be met at home and that both sides will make efforts in this direction, being fully convinced that these efforts will be fruitful.

[Question] Does the meeting between Premier Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp mean a cooperative attitude on the part of the church? Will such meetings be repeated and in what form?

[Answer] I have already explained that in our opinion this is not an epoch-making event, but one of many instances of cooperation between the state and the church. This meeting is a good, successful step toward the deepening of this line of cooperation. Thus it indicated that the church too is inclined to cooperate and the state is inclined to cooperate, although here I must make a clear reservation, that this is not idyllic cooperation, that this is cooperation in which both sides hold not only different ideological convictions, different world outlooks, but also different views on many issues in Poland. On the other hand this no doubt consitutes progress along the path of cooperation. We expect a meeting of the mixed commission which will work on various detailed problems emerging from this meeting. The summit meeting, as usual, has given certain directional impulses and summed up a stage of talks which are progressing in a busineelike manner at the forum of the mixed commission, and not only the whole mixed commission, but also its groups which deal with various detailed issues. [end recording]

Many journalists were interested in the effect which the announcement of the date of the pope's visit has had on the normalization of the situation in Poland. Jerzy Urban stressed that there are many stabilizing factors in Poland. One should include among them the successful economic results in the past few months. Nonetheless the communique has a clear meaning that is conducive to calm and normalization. It has to be said, however, that the roots of much unrest do not lie solely on the Vistula. Here Jerzy Urban was referring to numerous radio programs transmitted in Polish from abroad in which appeals are made for unrest, and instructions, dates and times of strikes are conveyed.

Commenting on these facts, the government press spokesman stressed that, if need be, the Polish authorities will not avoid any necessary actions for restoring or preserving public calm. In reply to a question he said that the means which might be used will be adapted to the degree to which the legal order has been endangered. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the government have made a clear statement on this issue. The state authorities invariably declare here the intention to lift martial law as soon as possible, by the end of the year, if possible. However, the situation in the country, the attitude of various groups of the community and their insusceptibility to exhortations by Western politicians and the Polish underground aimed at treating our country as tinder will be decisive. The connection between calm and the normalization of relations and the decisions on the lifting of martial law is obvious.

One of the final questions concerned the conditions for the release of Lech Walesa from internment. The government press spokesman said that this is one of the elements of the general situation in Poland. It is thus subject to conditions similar to those to which other elements are subject.

MORE MARTIAL LAW OFFENDERS BEING TRIED

AU091016 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Nov 82 p 5

[PAP reports: "Summary Proceedings Against 189 Persons Have Been Initiated"]

[Text] A press spokesman from the chief military prosecutor's office has told a PAP journalist that in October military prosecutors initiated summary proceedings against 189 civilians, 93 of whom are accused of committing offenses against martial law.

Among the proceedings which have been initiated are cases against the following:

Bogdan C., Celestyn B., Dorota B. and Mariusz A., students at the Szczecin Polytechnic, are suspected of printing and delivering during martial law illegal publications called "Unity" and other publications containing false information likely to weaken the defense readiness of the Polish People's Republic and cause disturbances;

Andrzej W., Piotr Ch., Krzysztof G., and Tadeusz G., employees of the municipal transport enterprise in Krakow and members of Solidarity, are accused of jointly printing an illegal publication entitled "Information Bulletin of the Municipal Transportation Enterprise" in Krakow with a view to disseminating it. This publication contained false information likely to cause public unrest and disturbances;

Stanislaw B., employed at the LEGMET metal plant in Legnica and former chairman of the Solidarity factory committee there, is suspected of having organized a protest action in Legnica on 13 October while employed at a militarized unit;

Leslaw T., a messenger employed by the post and telegraph office in Przemysl, Lukawiec branch, is suspected of having misappropriated sums of money amounting to at least Z93,000 after forging signatures on money transfer receipts in Lukawiec and Majda Lukawiecki. This he did while being under the obligation as post and telegraph office messenger to look after public property.

Military prosecutors also referred 148 summary indictments against 148 people to the courts in October, including indictments against the following:

Jozef M., Wojciech R. and Wojciech, D., teachers at the economics school in Kielce; Maciej W., a welder at the public utility construction enterprise BUDOPOL in Kielce; Janusz B., a printer at the voivodship office of statistics in Kielce; Stanislaw G., a scientific worker at the Swietokrzyska Polytechnic; Maria L., a seamstress at the clothing cooperative in Kielce; Bogdan K. and Michal P., Polish State Railroad employees; and Marek J., a senior citizen; all former Solidarity members, are accused of not renouncing their union activity, taking part in illegal union meetings and distributing around Kielce publications pertaining to the so-called Social Resistance Committee and containing false information likely to cause public unrest and disturbances. In addition, Bogumil R, a private taxi driver, is accused of receiving, storing and distributing the above-mentioned publications in Kielce.

Adam R, editor of the monthly "NTO," allied with the former Solidarity's Mazowsze Chapter, is accused of taking part in a conspiratorial union of Solidarity whose organizational structure was supposed to be a secret from the state authorities. In this union he delivered correspondence between the union's individual cells;

Janusz D., having no fixed profession, and Robert L, employed at the state telecommunications plant in Warsaw, are accused of illegal arms dealing and of being in possession of 13 firearms and a large amount of ammunition;

Ryszard S., a jeweler and goldsmith in his own workshop in Lodz, is accused of being in possession of five pistols and over 2,00 rounds of ammunition of different caliber without a permit;

Wiktor S, a private taxi driver, is accused of making, gathering and storing in Kielce considerable quantities of firearms, ammunition and explosive materials which could have posed a considerable danger to human life and health and to property.

RESTRICTION ON PARCEL DISPATCH LIFTED 10 NOV

LD092350 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The minister of communications in agreement with the minister of internal affairs has taken into account the public needs for mail services and also the further alleviation of the rigors of martial law and has lifted as of 10 November the partial restriction on sending parcels abroad and within Poland.

DAILY VIEWS WORKERS' DOUBTS ON SOCIAL JUSTICE

AU091610 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentary signed "(KRK)": "A Sense of Social Justice"]

[Text] The interests and moral standards of the workers must be firm. Workers must have no doubts that it is they who are the ruling class in Poland.

Workers do have cause to doubt whether in fact the idea of social justice is implemented in daily practice. This is the idea which guarantees such a division of the national income and the existence of such socioeconomic relations which prevent the emergence of the opposing poles of poverty and wealth, thus allowing working people and their families to live at a decent level. Such doubts are the product of the crisis, which has been felt most keenly by the working people. It is they, the workers of the manufacturing industry, who carry the major burden of the crisis which led to a drastic reduction in the standard of living and caused life to be grey and brimming with numerous difficulties.

Whereas at the same time, it is the workers -- being the most sensitive to this social justice, having had it deeply ingrained in their consciousness -- who observe how many people, and not always manual workers, live in wealth or strive for the accumulation of wealth without concern for anything else. The discrepancy between the socialist idea of social justice and the day-to-day practice of this idea has recently been exacerbated. This is because of the effects of the crisis in the form of an increase in the cost of living and the many shortages, which were in turn responsible for the pathological phenomenon of speculation which strikes most severely at the families of those who work. And at the same time, it was also due to the hurried attempt at overcoming the crisis through the participation of the light industry, private production, craft, trade and service sectors in our economic affairs, a participation which has been wider than before and has been guaranteed permanence.

Once again, the party has turned its attention to the problem of socialist social justice, a problem whose difficulties were more pronounced during the crisis. The party announced that this problem must be solved in accordance with the moral principles and awareness of the workers class. The struggle against speculation and other methods of various peoples' groundless desire for the acquisition of wealth will be merciless. The private sector has the right to attain adequate profits, but not the right to the acquisition of excessive wealth at the expense of the working people. This likewise concerns Polish emigree enterprises, which have recently been springing up in great abundance in our country. Working people have a right to protect their interests and should defend them. They should do this by ensuring that their hard-earned earnings at their places of work are correctly divided and benefited from and that, on a larger scale, the same applies to the national income. They should do this by working better and more productively, and also by insuring a better and more effective management of the fruits of this labor.

LE MONDE SEES RISE OF NEO-STALINISM IN POLAND

PM091153 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Nov 82 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland -- Tougher Line Before 10 November"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Following the 10th plenum and at the start of a week which promises to be tense -- with the strike and demonstration calls for 10 November, the second anniversary of Solidarity's registration by the court -- all indications are that Poland is sinking increasingly into an inevitable neo-Stalinist course. However, some people want to continue hoping and do not rule out the possibility of a favorable coup de theatre.

In that connection they are looking, as always, in the church's direction and are expecting a great deal from a meeting between the Polish primate and General Jaruzelski which has been announced as being imminent.

As 10 November approaches, the government is increasingly losing its cool. The party Politburo, which met on Saturday, announced that in its view "the anti-socialist opposition forces inspired and supported by foreign subversion centers" are trying to spark off strikes and disturbances which would curb the trend toward overcoming the crisis and delay the end of martial law.

The Politburo therefore decreed a general mobilization of party members and organizations, asking them "to use all the means essential to ensure calm and normal work," and urged the government "to take all necessary measures against the troublemakers."

In this new period of high tension the situation seems to be characterized by three main elements.

1 -- A reformist leadership increasingly caught in an inexorable neo-Stalinist course.

It must be repeated, even if it displeases many people, that General Jaruzelski and his friends are in no way bloody dictators trying to place the nation under their yoke. In theory they advocate far-reaching reforms and an open socialism even going a little further than in Hungary. Moreover it is precisely for that reason that they are facing constant attacks from the party "hardliners."

Sabotage by the "Hardliners"

But what is actually happening? The 13 December coup completely destroyed the government's credibility. The intellectuals are turning away from it and boycotting it; the workers completely reject it; the young people have a fierce hatred of it; the most moderate elements in the party have returned their membership cards. The resulting vacuum has been filled by the most narrow-minded and dogmatic representatives of the apparatus. Their actions, which are difficult for the central government to monitor, are causing a growing conflict between the state and the population in the provinces. In addition they are already able to block or sabotage the practical implementation of reforming provisions.

Despite all its good will, the church itself has had its scope for action considerably reduced. The foundation of political support, already very weak, on which the government could count, is gradually being eroded.

After the outlawing of Solidarity, some people thought that the government (having satisfied Moscow's wishes) would finally make gestures to its own population. A counter-offensive by the "hardliners" completely stopped General Jaruzelski's leanings in that direction. This reformist team is increasingly becoming the neo-Stalinists' hostage and is forced by the logic of events which it sparked off itself to implement their policy.

2 -- The restoration of a calm situation in the country accompanied by increased political, social and economic destabilization.

It seems paradoxical to talk about the restoration of a calm situation when there will be new demonstrations and strikes in various places in 2 days. Moreover all the indications are that the movement will, at best, only receive very partial support.

There is scarcely any doubt that the government may now be in a position to control the situation in the country. There are several reasons for that: mainly tiredness and weariness. There is also the population's choice of other tactics, of self-defense and the brutal nature of the repression. In anticipation of the demonstration the day after tomorrow, for instance, dozens of people, government spokesman Urban has admitted, have been placed in preventive internment solely on the suspicion that they might take part in protest action.

Individual "conversations" with workers have taken place in the enterprises. Hundreds of workers have been fired already, especially in Gdansk and Wroclaw. That means that they no longer even receive ration cards and, in 3 months, are likely to be subject to the new law punishing people without jobs. It is easy to understand that wives and mothers should exert pressure on those workers to give up this struggle.

The government will therefore be increasingly able to control the situation in the field. But it is a Pyrrhic victory. Each success achieved by coercion alienates the leadership team a little more. The population is being organized increasingly effectively around the church into a state which is not clandestine or underground but parallel to the official state. It is in the family, in small groups of friends, and within the parish that national values, faith, and historical and moral truth are being cultivated.

The tragedy is that the more the government brings the population into line, the more it deprives itself of the means of governing. Nonetheless its propaganda asserts that opinion is divided -- which means that not everybody is against it. That is true. It is possible to say, without much danger of being mistaken, that 95 percent of Poles aspire to democracy and freedom with Solidarity and the church; 3 percent are communists and 2 percent are "collaborators."

In short, order will reign in Warsaw and elsewhere in Poland, but all indications are that essentially the political, social and economic chaos is bound to increase.

3-- The expectation of a favorable "coup de theatre".

Hope now rests once again on the church's attitude. While showing solidarity with the nation's sufferings and aspirations, it wants to maintain dialogue and is obstinantely seeking national reconciliation.

What is the reason for this attitude adopted by the church? First, it wants to avoid a tragedy and a bloodbath, because it believes -- as, moreover, do the party "hardliners" who are pushing for it -- that this would break the nation and destroy its capacity to resist for the future. Indeed, the church has a long-term view.

Today, therefore, the church still expects a great deal from a Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting; agreement on a visit by the pope, of course, but also the prospect of an end to martial law and the release of internees.

I have even learned that a rather unbelievable plan has been drawn up: It apparently consists, on the one hand, of persuading the government to give guarantees of the new trade unions' authentic character and, on the other, persuading Mr Walesa to agree to join the Consultative Council for Social Affairs, together with other Solidarity members, and to be the guarantor on that council of the appropriate development of the new national movement.

Moreover there is no doubt that great political maneuvers are still going on at this moment concerning Mr Walesa.

LAW ON PEOPLE REFUSING TO WORK PUBLISHED

AU091205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6/7 Nov 82 p 7

[Unattributed report: "The Law of Proceeding Against People Who Refuse To Work" -- published on 26 Oct 82]

[Text] Article 1

If a Polish citizen of any age between 18 and 45 does not work or study at school for at least 3 months and is not registered with the labor exchange as looking for work, he must report to the local basic body of state administration in his permanent or temporary place of residence and explain to it why he is without work or without study. The body in question will henceforth be called "administrative body."

Article 2

The duty defined in Article 1 does not apply to:

1) retired people,

2) disabled people belonging to one of the disabled groups,

3) farmers running individual farms and members of their families working on his farm, as well as members of the farm producer cooperatives,

4) artisans who ply their trades with official permission, and members of their families covered by social insurance,

5) persons who engage in documented earning activities on their own account,

6) persons who engage in cultural, literary, educational, scientific and journalist activities,

7) persons who have been granted state or social scholarships,

8) members of the voluntary labor corps,

9) priests and monks of the officially recognized churches and religious associations,

10) persons who receive social insurance assistance,

11) persons who are completely or partially debarred from exercising responsibility.

Article 3

1. The administrative body runs a register of the persons listed in article 1.

2. The administrative body defers the registration of the person who is without work or who does not study at school for more than 3 months if this person has reported to the administrative body and has made a credible deposition that he does not work or study at school for special reasons resulting from the state of health or personal or family circumstances. In such a case the administrative body tells the person concerned when he must report again to supply further explanations or to state that he has assumed work or study at school.

3. The minister of labor, wages and social affairs defines the details and procedures of such a register in cooperation with the ministers of administration, local economic and environmental protection; of national defense; and of internal affairs.

Article 4

1. If the credibility of the explanations given by the person cited in article 1 is doubted, the administrative body initiates proceedings to clarify the reasons for which the person is without work or study at school.

2. In agreement with the person cited in article 1 the administrative body may subject him to medical or psychological examination to establish the state of his health and to define the kind and extent of his job capability.

3. The administrative body may ask the registered person to explain the reasons for which he remains without work or does not study at school.

Article 5

The administrative body helps, if necessary, the registered person who does not work or study at school for socially justified reasons. In particular, the body helps such a person in medical treatment and in obtaining subsistence in line with the principles defined in separate regulations, or informs another body or institution that is proper for dealing with the case of the person in question.

Article 6

The registered person who does not work and does not study at school for socially unjustified reasons is told by the administrative body when he can work or is helped by this body to study at school, to raise or change his job qualifications or to start work on his own account if local needs warrant this.

Article 7

The registered person who, despite the help given him in line with article 6, persists in refusing work or study at school for socially unjustified reasons and draws his subsistence from sources that are unknown or that are in conflict with the principles of social living, will be included in the list of the persons who persist in refusing to work. Henceforth the list in question will be called the "list."

Article 8

1. The inclusion in the list takes place on the strength of the decision made by the administrative body.

2. During the procedure leading to the inclusion in the list the administrative body identifies the sources of the subsistence and the living conditions of the person to which this procedure applies.

3. If circumstances are established that warrant instituting penal proceedings against the person in question for offenses, civil proceedings for taxation obligations and other proceedings, the administrative body informs the appropriate organs.

4. The administrative body may suspend proceedings for a period no longer than 3 months if justified reasons exist for assuming that the person in question will begin to work or study at school and that his conduct does not demoralize the immediate community.

Article 9

The decision to include the person in the list may be appealed in the administrative court in line with the principles defined by the code of administrative proceedings.

Article 10

In cooperation with the ministers of administration, local economy and environmental protection; of national defense; and of internal affairs and having consulted the appropriate Sejm commission, the minister of labor, wages and social affairs defines by decree the detailed principles of how the list is to be kept.

Article 11

1. The person included in the list may be called by the administrative body to make a statement about the sources of his subsistence. The rules of article 8, paragraphs 2 and 3, are applied appropriately.

2. Insofar as the persons included in the list are concerned, the appropriate taxation authorities establish the amount of their incomes not covered by previously stated sources and fix the necessary taxation rate.

3. When the rules of article 8, paragraph 9 of the law passed on 16 Dec '72 income taxation (the Official Gazette No 53, item 339, dated 1976; No 40, item 231, [date not given], and No 27, item 231, dated 1980) are applied to the persons defined by the law, no income tax concessions are allowed.

Article 12

1. The person included in the list is obliged to inform within 14 days the administrative body of having assumed work or study at school.

2. If the person cited in paragraph 1 works or studies at school for at least 1 year without a break, the administrative body will remove this person from the list at his request or on its own initiative.

3. The rules of articles 8 and 9 are suitably applied during the proceedings to remove the person from the list.

Article 13

1. The persons included in the list can be obliged to do public work in the case of a higher power or of disaster that constitutes a serious threat to the normal living conditions of the entire population or its part.

2. The implementation of the duty defined in paragraph 1 is decreed by the Council of Ministers for the duration of the circumstances, described in that paragraph, throughout the country or in individual voivodships.

3. This duty should be canceled as soon as the reasons for its implementation disappear.

Article 14

The duty referred to in article 13 involves the implementation of certain jobs in the groups doing public work or in appointed places.

Article 15

1. The total length of public work done by an individual must not exceed 60 days a year.

2. The daily length of such work must not exceed 8 hours.

3. In special cases the daily length of such work may be extended to 12 hours, except for:

1) the days that are legally free of work,

2) work that is particularly hard,

3) work that is done under conditions that harm one's health.

Article 16

Persons doing public work are entitled to cash benefits and social insurance benefits in line with the principles decreed by the Council of Ministers.

Article 17

1. The rules of article 11 and articles 13-16 are not applied to the persons included in the list who have assumed work or who study at school.

2. If the person included in the register or in the list is called up for active military service or for substitute military service, the rules of this law are not applied to this person.

Article 18

In agreement with the ministers of administration, local economy and environmental protection; of national defense; and of internal affairs, the minister of labor, wages and social affairs will decree the procedure by which persons are called to do public work; the principles and procedure of releasing persons from this work; the detailed principles of doing this work; the organization of regulations of the groups doing public work; and the supervision over such groups.

Article 19

The local bodies of state administration inform the appropriate people's council once a year about the matters described in this law, especially about the number of the people included in the register and in the list, and about the forms of assistance given to these persons.

Article 20

He who:

1) does not fulfill the duty defined by article 1, or

2) fails to obey the call to report to the administrative body in line with article 4, paragraph 3, will be imprisoned for up to 3 months or will be fined.

Article 21

1. He who is included in the list of persons who persist in refusing to work and fails to obey the call to report to the administrative body in order to make a statement about the source of his subsistence, will be imprisoned for up to 1 year or will be fined.

2. He who fails without a good reason to report, despite his obligation to do so, to do public work in the proper place at the proper time or refuses to do public work, will be imprisoned for up to 2 years or will be fined.

Article 22

The administrative body is informed about punishment in line with article 20, item 1. The lawful verdict on punishment constitutes the grounds for including the punished person in the register mentioned in article 3, paragraph 1.

Article 23

This law comes into force as of 1 January 1983.

BARCIKOWSKI AT PARTY AKTIV, PROBLEMS 'BROACHED'

AU091014 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Nov 82 p 2

[M. Czekala report: "Party Aktivs' Meeting -- The A. Warski Shipyards in Szczecin"]

[Text] On 3 November there was a meeting of the branch party organization of the A. Warski Shipyard, hull section, in Szczecin, to discuss its work program. Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is also a member of the above organization, was present.

Romuald Czaplicki, first secretary of the branch party organization, presented the report of the executive for the past period. In his speech he characterized the difficult times besetting the activities of the shipyard workers and party members. This was at a time when the lack of stability and the anarchy replacing it in our social and economic affairs was becoming more and more obvious. In referring to the activities of party members during the period preceding the imposition of martial law, R. Czaplicki said that we should all ask ourselves whether we have fulfilled the duties of a party member correctly and in accordance with the party's expectations or whether we lack courage and do not adhere to principles when confronting our views with those of our political opponent. Two candidates were accepted for branch party organization membership during the meeting.

During the discussion, several speakers gave a positive appraisal of the activity of the branch party organization executive to date as well as that of the comrades, who, with the backing of the branch party organizations, perform party duties on higher levels.

There was no lack of criticism during the discussion. A strong demand was put forward for resuming the practice of ruthlessly recording the absence of any members from party meetings.

K. Barcikowski addressed many of the problems broached during the discussion.

He said that we must all be aware of the fact that it was not until less than a month ago that our economy showed a minimum growth trend. Even when we compare the present production level of our industry with the levels achieved 3 years ago, it is apparent that we are now producing 25 percent less than we did 3 years ago.

The importance of activities leading to understanding, unity and the elimination of the divisions which still occur in our country was stressed by K. Barcikowski. He then referred to the so-called Grabski letter in responding to one of the questions posed to him, saying that he personally feels Tadeusz Grabski published this letter intentionally since he describes himself as the one man who is capable of dealing with all Polish problems. K. Barcikowski's opinion was that this letter, which was immediately snatched up by propaganda that is hostile to us, is evidence of the author's excessive ambition. RFE [Radio Free Europe] on the other hand, suggests, for example, in quoting from Grabski's letter that there is a struggle between opposing factions within our party. I would like to tell you comrades that nothing of the kind is happening within our party, said K. Barcikowski.

In the afternoon K. Barcikowski took part in the meeting of the executive of the shipyards plant committee together with the party aktivs of this plant. Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Szczecin, was also present. The report of the plant committee's executive, which focused on the past 8 months, stated that the shipyard's party organization had performed its tasks well. Despite the difficult times and the open attacks from the underground, the plant's aktivs already have several hundred members and, despite the difficult situation, the party has taken the offensive. The best example of this stance is the fact that events in the Szczecin shipyard have not led to strikes or disruptions in production, despite the whispers and exhortations of underground extremists.

K. Barcikowski spoke about the current socioeconomic situation, as well as about the response of our economy in the light of the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON ACCOMMODATION MANAGEMENT

LD091228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpts] At yesterday's session, the Council of Ministers assessed the sociopolitical situation in the country.

Among other things, the Council of Ministers examined the issue of accommodation management. As a result of an examination of space occupied by enterprises, offices, institutions and organizations, over 2,000 apartments have been reacquired and given to many large families and young couples, above all. An examination of the apartments vacated by about 11,000 people who have refused to return to Poland or whose passports have lost their validity or expired has also been carried out. Repossession proceedings have been instituted in 3,292 cases, and so far, 951 apartments have been reacquired.

The Council of Ministers also defined the fundamental assumptions of the maritime economy and familiarized itself with the progress of work to establish a postgraduate center to educate employees of the state administration.

WOJTECKI ADDRESSES PLENUM ON FARM POLICY

AU091117 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 82 p 5

[Report on speech by Jerzy Wojtecki, member of the PZPR Central Committee, minister of agriculture and food economy at the 28 October session of the 10th PZPR plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] Due to the function I perform, I intend to deal solely with the part of the plan which directly concerns food economy. I believe there is no need to remind those present here that the difficulties we experienced in the supply of food were the main cause of the crisis our country and the party went through in the past and this resembles the present situation.

Correct conclusions were, in general, drawn from this situation and these were then followed by the adoption and implementation of decisions responsible for the development in agricultural production which followed. There was, however, a lack of results from these activities, since former correct assignments were either discarded or wrongly interpreted just as the food supply situation was beginning to improve. The feeling that farm policy is not stable and that it is not consistently programmed came about in a similar way. It is for this reason that such emphasis is now being placed on the practical application of the present policy which is to become legally applicable to agriculture as a whole.

It was with this aim in mind that the Sejm recently passed several extremely important bills, implementing in this way the resolution of the last party conference and the tasks contained in the "directions" of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL main committee Presidium.

Can I, therefore, say that the conditions for the development of agriculture and food economy have already been fully created? No, I must reply to this question in the negative. The same is also true of the rationalism of the concept in the draft plan discussed today. The awareness has indeed become widespread that there is a need to ensure that the country's system of securing food supplies is guaranteed. The conviction, however, concerning the absolute need to steer the whole national economy toward the creation of production sources for agriculture and the food economy as well as the rebuilding of the market between agriculture and the remaining nonagricultural sections of the economy has not been as widely accepted. The reason for this is that the mechanisms forcing industry and many other spheres to transform their services so that they would be of service to the food economy, have not yet been created.

Attention was drawn during the discussion of the plan to the deviations from the ninth PZPR party conference resolution in both agricultural investment expenditures and in material equipment. One must not wonder at this as this document did, after all, anticipate a 30-percent share [of total investment] in agriculture and food economy. Indeed, one speaks at present of 30 percent but in relation to the entire food economy. This change decreases expenditures on agriculture and food economy by about Z85 billion, while the reduction of expenditure to 28 percent would increase the above difference to almost Z100 billion in only the next 5 years.

Work on a draft bill designed to strengthen the role of the peasants' self-management bodies was recently initiated. It is expected that a bill regarding farmers' insurance policies will also be passed. Various other actions are being taken to improve farm management and to increase professional knowledge. Guidelines on granting state help to young farmers wanting to invest in and modernize their farms and to anyone wishing to fully cultivate his land and organize forms of group production have been worked out.

We are also preparirng new taxation and contracting principles geared toward increasing motivation for the sake of commodity production. We wish in this way to reduce the differing production levels per hectare, which are still apparent from voivodship to voivodship as well as within voivodships and rural parishes. At the same time we must also deal with matters concerning the supply of resources and services according to the principles of good management and in the spirit of the reform. We are also engaged in a struggle to reduce waste in agriculture and the food industry. We have had considerable success in this respect.

The procurement of grain is being implemented with varying degrees of success. We were able to procure almost 50 percent of the plan all at once. The procurement of grain is badly managed in many voivodships. It is true that despite the fact that this year's grain yield is higher than last year's, the smaller yields of other crops coupled with greatly diminished supplies of fodder will cause agriculture to suffer from a reduced store of fodder. We have agreed upon a procurement plan in the region of 5 million tons from national production and 4.2 million tons of imported wheat. The only obstacle is the fact that we intended to buy 3.2 million tons out of the 4.2 million tons on credit. We now know there is a slim chance of procuring wheat in this way. If we do not therefore procure on credit and still wish to retain the standard rations of meat and stock, thus securing these quotas at an appropriate level, it will then be necessary to procure wheat for cash. And in order to procure it for cash it will be necessary to accumulate over $400 million. I ask you to consider this.

In practice, however, the majority of nations that have food surpluses at their disposal use them as instruments in a political game. The doctrine of taking advantage of food surpluses as if they were a weapon has become an open one. Many centers of propaganda are now working on this with the aim of acquiring moral acceptance for this doctrine. There are no signs to indicate that this tendency is merely transitory. The awareness of this fact must become common knowledge in Poland.

Our country will be able to count on food imports only when it gains strength in the area of food and is able to contribute to the solution of the food question on a worldwide scale.

DEPUTY VOIVODAS' CONFERENCE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

AU091244 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Ewa Fiala report: "The Most Common Matters Are Not Only Agricultural Ones"]

[Excerpts] On 4 November, at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, there was a meeting of deputy voivodas involved in economic matters under the chairmanship of Minister Jerzy Vojtecki to discuss the current situation in agriculture and the most urgent tasks facing it. Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL chief committee, took part in it.

The report on the current agricultural situation and the forecasts for the coming year which Deputy Minister Henryk Burczyk presented do not give any reason for optimism. With the exception of grain, whose yield has been better by about 7.5 percent compared with last year, and fruit, all yields have turned out worse than last year. For example, it is estimated that the potato yield has dropped by 23 percent, rape by 12 percent and beets by 10 percent.

The drought which has affected this year's crops will unfortunately also have an effect on the 1983 crops. What do we know for sure at present? The sowing in the fall took place under bad conditions, and the winter grain crops are our basic source of wheat on account of the area of land sown, the quality and the level of the yield. Some 4.2 million hectares have been belatedly sown with grain, which is still 12 percent less than the area planned.

With such unfavorable conditions, it is a wonder, to say the least, that the sale of fertilizers has been lower than last year (there is no shortage of them in stores). The sale of fertilizers is 77 percent below last year's sales. What must also cause concern is the faulty ratio, from the point of view of agricultural technology, between sales of potash fertilizers and sales of nitrogen fertilizers. (This ratio amounts to 1:6, whereas it ought to be 1:1.5). The liming of fields is also proceeding very badly, and there is no shortage of lime.

The situation with the procurement of crops is also not very good. The high supply of livestock (there are areas where the annual plan will be completed any day now) has not come about at a good time. On the contrary. Provisional calculations (for October) indicate that the number of hogs has decreased by 2.2 percent, that of sows by 13.2 percent and that of piglets by almost 16 percent. There is also 1.1 percent fewer cattle and 2.1 percent fewer young cattle. A drop in the procurement of milk has been noted since September.

If one wishes to talk about crowds of people at livestock procurement points, then the number of vehicles loaded with grain arriving at the procurement points is very small. The 5 million tons of grain that are meant to be procured seems an unattainable quantity, although it is not at all a large amount compared to the agricultural resources (it is 23 percent of the total grain yield). Only 2,471,000 tons (49.1 percent of the planned quantity) had been procured up to the end of October. Private farms sold 64 percent of the quantity delivered and socialized farms sold 24 percent. Therefore, relatively speaking, socialized farming is far ahead of private farming as far as crop area is concerned.

The situation with the procurement of potatoes is somewhat better. However, this concerns potatoes for household purposes. Some 905,000 tons have been procured (the planned quantity is 1.2 million tons) and the procurement is continuing.

However, the procurement of potatoes for industrial purposes is proceeding considerably worse. From the planned quantity of 1,400,000 tons, barely 0.5 million tons have been procured.

From the heated discussion and the numerous arguments which have taken place, one can nevertheless draw the conclusion that the effects of the unsuccessful plant crop for fodder, coupled with the drop in imported grain and fodder, would have been less drastic if we had been prepared for them. But there was a lack of preparation. In a certain sense, farmers were faced with a post facto situation. And that is a mistake. We have been blaming the highest levels of authority for mistakes lately. However, in this case it serves no purpose to do so. It is the agronomist, the supervisor, the agricultural associations and the WOPR [Voivodship Center for Agricultural Progress] which should have concentrated their activity and informative and advisory work on preparing farmers for work under different conditions and with different methods.

INTERPRESS 'BULLETIN' ON TRADE WITH CEMA, WEST

LD062342 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Nov (PAP) -- The ever-worsening world trade situation, particularly in the field of industrial products and services, is inexorably influencing conditions and prospects for Poland's external trade, Karol Rzemieniecki writes in a bulletin of the Polish INTERPRESS agency.

During the first 8 months of this year, there was a growth of fuel and energy exports in the turnover with the West and countries of the Third World -- mainly coal -- of more than 23 percent compared with the same period last year. However, the export of metallurgical products was down 7 percent, machinery and equipment 10 percent, chemical products 26 percent, light industry products 22 percent and paper products 33 percent. This was due not only to insufficient production, but also to the application of higher import limitations and sanctions by many countries.

In this situation, Polish external trade is paying great attention to the markets of the socialist countries -- not only for imports, but also for exports. In the first 8 months of the current year, Poland sold over 11 percent more goods (on a cost basis) than in the same period of 1981, and over 15 percent more to the USSR market. This tendency went further in September; in the first three quarters of this year, there was a 13 percent growth in Polish exports to the socialist countries, with a reduction of a few percent to the markets of the West and the developing countries.

ZIELONA GORA HONORS SOVIET ARMY OFFICERS

LD090724 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Today in Zielona Gora, the 65th anniversary of GOSR is being celebrated. In the afternoon, party and administrative authorities of the region received a group of higher officers of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army led by Maj Gen Anatoliy Rodinkov, deputy chief of the Political Board. Twelve Soviet officers received honorary badges from Jerzy Dabrowski, first secretary of the voivodship party committee, and Voivoda Col Walerian Mikolajczak for services rendered toward the development of Zielona Gora Voivodship.

LATE REPORTS: WARSAW ON RFE, STRIKE FAILURE

LD101456 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Only a few days ago all the centers of ideological subversion were optimistically looking into the future, promoting in the their instructions how one should strike on the Vistula on 10 November. All seemed very simple. A structurally strong and splendidly organized underground would lead all true Poles without exception, after the strike, to street demonstrations -- needless to say under the influence of logical arguments in the name of peace, democracy, social justice, defense of human rights. Later, they hope, the battle will begin. And later? Later maybe it will be more beautiful still. At last, the long-awaited, dreamed of 10 November -- 10 November because earlier efforts failed.

For instance, on 31 August hundreds of thousands of people -- according to Radio Free Europe on 8 November -- were running about aimlessly. [Here and subsequently the extent of quotations from Radio Free Europe cannot be determined or distinguished from the commentary] Nearly everywhere there was a lack of organizers.

Not only could one not see them -- which accords with the principles of conspiracy -- but they were simply not there. Let us continue to quote these very interesting assertions.

One could say that the 31 August demonstrations proceeded as expected by the national authorities of the union. They showed mass support for its slogans. They also showed the Coordinating Commission and the participants in the events, that the union does not possess a cadre-type organization. And more, that the calls raised in the past few months: Get organized and yet again get organized!, will have to be repeated. [Words indistinct] have been brought to light by the days of 12 and 13 October.

One could argue about the number of people taking part in the August demonstrations. Hundreds of thousands -- this really is an exaggeration. One could also entertain doubts whether the scenario for 31 August was in line with the organizers' plans. The quoted radio station, which on other occasions has described so colorfully the perfection of the strong and viable underground, has altered the stress -- maybe because the fiasco had to be explained somehow, not to mention the ideological shortcomings and lack of support for it. They could not afford this. Later the broadcast said: Testify to the existence of the union! Yes! The last battle? No! It is worth recalling at this juncture that a long time before every Polish anniversary one refers to the last battle. But when the date gets nearer and hopes of settling one's own scores are dispelled, Western propagandists agree to accept the formula: Testify to the existence!

After another defeat new ones emerge, [word indistinct] the last struggle, but putting it off to ever more distant dates. The same happens now. Only a few days ago we heard the ultraoptimistic appeals: Go all the way, men! Today, timid [word indistinct], also there is no indication that between 31 August and today the secret Solidarity structures have undergone some radical changes or improvements. That is why again individual factories and people in the street will be thrown back on their own resources and self-management. This, of course, will considerably weaken the range of the demonstrations.

Let us recall that the quotation comes from a Free Europe program transmitted on 8 November, that is, 2 days before the fixed date. Caution? Taking out insurance? Indeed! But is it right to do so at the expense of colleagues from the underground. And where is professional Solidarity?

Let us leave moral reflections to the authors of the statements. Let us go over to the next quotation from the same program: In such a situation the change in duration of the announced strike from 4 to 8 hours appears to be a compromise forced by the radicals. The tactics are very cautious!

Thanks to such tactics -- let us again use words from the program already quoted -- defeat need not turn into a rout. It is easy to contend with such reservations. Here I quote: It is difficult to imagine that 10 November will bring about a final decision. In order to be certain that the whole earlier agitation will not be simply ridiculed it is fit for the gentlemen from Munich to state -- as they have eagerly done in the program -- that the Solidarity radicals have another opportunity to show their strength. The trouble is, however, that there is no indication that they have the strength. At the relevant moment the gentlemen washed their hands. Well, why not? You are allowed to.

Jaruzelski Makes Surprise Visit

LD101538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today made an unexpected visit to the Roza Luksemburg electric bulb factory in Warsaw.

The visit, which lasted nearly 2 hours, was filled with impromptu talks, often related to very personal issues, mainly with women at their work benches. They were related in particular to the specific nature of the job, size of wages, social conditions, and above all, housing problems.

The premier, who was accompanied by Marian Wozniak, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and mayor of Warsaw Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Debicki, also toured the works restaurant, the cultural and ideological-educational center and the interfactory surgery.

TV Reports 'Riots'

LD101610 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] At this moment groups of irresponsible youths are provoking riots in several places in Warsaw.

Demonstrations in Warsaw, Wroclaw

NC101548 Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 10 (AFP) A Polish Police today fired tear gas grenades to break up a group of several hundred people heading for the Warsaw City Hall to shouts of "Solidarity", "Free Walesa" and "Down With the Junta," while in the Silesian city of Wroclaw some 15,000 people were reported assembled in Red Square. The demonstrations, marking the second anniversary of official recognition of Solidarity, coincided with a strike from the now outlawed independent trade federation to protest the October law which banned it. Reports from across the country indicated that the strike call was heeded to a minor extent. In Wroclaw, police stood by as an immense crowd of protestors assembled at Red Square and began moving toward the central railway station, shouting "Free Frasyniuk" -- the recently arrested Wroclaw region Solidarity chief. Leaflets saying "Solidarity will win, Solidarity lives," fluttered down as the crowd marched along, with a heavy police presence monitoring events. Trouble began in the capital when demonstrations mixing with passing crowds outside the Warsaw district courthouse were ordered by militia to disperse, but then regrouped and began marching toward city hall. Riot police with trucks, buses and armored cars moved out and began lobbing tear gas cannisters.

Solidarity leaders had called for a demonstration outside the courthouse, where the banned union was officially registered on November 10, 1980. The initial strategy of the demonstrators was to blend in with passersby at bus and tram stops and other nearby establishments. At one bakery shop, some 800 people stood in line. The assembly blocked traffic on Swierczewski Street, which runs in front of the courthouse, but militia stationed in a nearby alleyway did not intervene at first. However, as the protestors reassembled into a tight-knit group, the police ordered dispersal with megaphones and then moved into the crowd.

Elsewhere in Poland, riot police were reported to have taken up positions around the Lenin shipyards in the Baltic Port of Gdansk -- the cradle of Solidarity -- about two hours before the end of the afternoon shift. In Czestochowa, central Poland, a partial work stoppage was reported at the Hunge Huta Beiruta steelworks, but Krakow and its workers' suburb of Nowa Huta were reported calm today with no sign of tension at the Lenin iron and steel complex, the largest in Poland. Throughout the country, it was difficult to ascertain to what extent the strike call was being followed as workers appeared to be arrving normally at the factories. In some cities, underground Solidarity leaders reportedly ordered a limited action to expose the fewest workers possible to disciplinary sanctions. Police in Wroclaw later charged the estimated 15,000 demonstrators who were marching from Red Square to the central railray station. Police used water cannon, tear-gas grenades and thunderflashes to disperse the demonstrators. The demonstration was rapidly broken up but witnesses said clashes were continuing up to 1600 GMT near Solidarity's regional offices where between 2,000 and 3,000 people were facing up to the militia.

JOINT DECLARATION ON GREEK PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

AU082027 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 5

["Joint Declaration" signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on 4 November in Bucharest, on the occasion of the latter's official visit to Romania]

[Text] At the invitation of the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of the prime minister of the Romanian Government, Constantin Dascalescu, Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania 2-4 November 1982.

During his stay in Romania, the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, and his aides toured economic, social and cultural establishments in Bucharest. The Greek guests were warmly received everywhere, as an expression of the Romanian people's feelings of esteem and friendship for the Greek people.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, conferred the order of the "Star of the Republic" first class on Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who expressed profound thanks for the honor of receiving the high Romanian distinction.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, received and had official talks with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. The talks were attended by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. At the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual esteem and understanding, the sides exchanged detailed views on the current stage and prospects of bilateral relations, and on international matters of joint interest.

The official talks were also attended by:

For Romania: Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council; Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and presidential adviser, Constantin Mitea, presidential adviser; Ion Nicolescu, first deputy minister of transport and telecommunications; Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ion Brad, Romanian ambassador to Athens, and Romulus Neagu, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Greece: Yannis Pottakis, alternate minister of national economy; Dhimitris Maroudhas, deputy minister at the government presidency; Karolos Papoulias, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Kostas Aslanis, deputy minister of transport and communications; Mikhail Kottakis, Greek ambassador to Bucharest; Georges-Michel Mazarakis, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Khristos Makheritsas, director of the prime minister's diplomatic chancellery; Yannis Papanikolau, economic adviser to the prime minister; Angela Kokola, director of the prime minister's private office.

During their talks, the two sides highlighted the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Greek peoples and the continuous development of Romanian-Greek relations that is now being given a new scope under current conditions. Along this line they stressed the importance and topicality of the Romanian-Greek joint solemn declaration signed in Bucharest on 27 May 1975, which provides a sound foundation and broad prospects for cooperation in all areas between the two neighborly and friendly nations.

The sides reasserted their determination to further develop the relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness between the two countries on the solid basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, full equality of rights and mutual advantage.

The two sides expressed their conviction that by acting in this spirit the two countries will make an important contribution both to developing bilateral relations, and to promoting detente, peace, independence and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Expressing satisfaction with the current stage of bilateral relations, the two sides emphasized the decisive role played by summit dialogues between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic. Stressing with deep satisfaction the importance of this opportunity to continue this dialogue, the sides emphasized their conviction that the Greek prime minister's visit, the talks held and the measures agreed upon, as well as the documents signed during the visit, will impart new scope to Romanian-Greek relations and will give fresh empetus to mutually advantageous cooperation.

Examining the development of bilateral political-diplomatic relations, the sides expressed their common determination to increase Romanian-Greek contacts at ministerial, parliamentary and other governmental levels, with a view to facilitating a better mutual understanding for each side's positions, and identifying new means and specific forms of expanding and diversifying bilateral relations in all areas of joint interest, thus enhancing mutual understanding and appreciation between the two countries and peoples.

The sides agreed to continue periodical consultations between their two foreign ministries and between Romanian and Greek representatives in various international bodies.

The two sides gave special attention to developing the economic relations between Romania and Greece. Expressing satisfaction with the ascending evolution of mutual economic exchanges, the sides praised the activities of the joint governmental commission for cooperation and noted that both countries' economies offer a sound basis for expanding and diversifying balanced and stable exchanges.

Thus, they highlighted the special importance that the two sides attach to implementing the provisions of the agreement-program signed in Athens on 5 May 1982 by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, concerning guidelines for developing economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic.

In order to continuously increase and improve the structure of bilateral exchanges on stable and long term bases, the two sides stressed that enterprises should take measures to conclude long term contracts facilitating market access for their respective goods, to frequently exchange visits by commercial delegations and economic missions, and to promote participation by firms and economic enterprises in international fairs and exhibitions organized by the two countries.

The two sides expressed the view that there are opportunities for further increasing bilateral commercial exchanges.

The sides stressed the importance of cooperation ventures as an advanced form of economic exchanges.

Along this line they referred with special satisfaction to cooperation underway in the area of oil drilling in various areas of Greece, in the compilation of studies for the electrification of the Athens-Salonika railway line, for expanding the telephone network in Greece, for building a timber factory and for cosmetics production. they also mentioned the good work of joint companies in the areas of product marketing, maritime and road transportation, and so forth.

Proceeding from the positive results recorded so far, the sides decided to encourage cooperation between their competent institutions and bodies and between interested enterprises and firms, to facilitate the completion of projects underway and new ventures of economic and industrial cooperation in key sectors of their national economies, by extensively capitalizing on the economic potential of the two countries.

The sides highlighted opportunities for developing such cooperation ventures in areas such as: raw materials and energy, road, rail and maritime transportation, communications and telecommunications, oil drilling, petrochemical and chemical industry, and so forth.

They also emphasized the need to encourage efforts designed to establish additional joint production and marketing associations in areas such as: transportation, construction, oil prospecting, chemical and petrochemical industries, passenger vehicles, and so forth. The sides also agreed to intensify efforts to develop cooperation in third markets.

In order to expand the bilateral economic relations, the sides signed a protocol on the implementation of the agreement-program concerning the development of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic.

The sides praised the development of cooperation in the areas of science, culture, art, radio and television and tourism, in the view that such exchanges make an effective contribution to a better mutual understanding between the Romanian and Greek peoples and to deepening their friendship.

The two sides expressed their desire to impart even richer contents to their relations by increasing and improving exchanges, and organizing important and representative events, with a view to promoting a better understanding of the two people's material and cultural achievements. Along this line, they agreed to conclude a new program for the implementation of the agreement on bilateral cultural exchanges.

II.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou made an in-depth analysis of the international situation. They noted with satisfaction a broad convergence of views between Romania and Greece concerning both the assessment of current developments, and measures to safeguard peace and security.

The two sides stressed the importance of the profound changes that are taking place in the contemporary world, and expressed the view that mankind is going through a period of great changes stemming from the peoples' increasing desire to live in freedom and independence and from their struggle for progress and well-being and for forging new international relations of complete equality. International events confirm the fact that the nations are determined to eliminate all forms of foreign domination and oppression, to freely choose their systems of social development, and to live in peace, security and cooperation in a world in which interstate relations should be firmly anchored in the principles of full equality, respect for national independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force, and settling all problems peacefully, through negotiations alone.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed profound anxiety about the particularly grave tension in international relations, which generates the danger of new military conflicts and confrontations. They stressed that this situation is the result of unsolved acute problems currently confronting the world, of the emergence of new conflicts and hotbeds of war, of the policy of wielding or threatening force, of the persistence of the policy of zones of influence and of interference in internal affairs, of the dangerous intensification of the arms race, of lack of progress in negotiations on bridging the gaps existing between developing and industrialized countries, and of the deepening international economic crisis.

The two sides emphasized that all the states are obligated to intensify -- in a spirit of profound responsibility -- their efforts to halt the deterioration of the international situation, to resume and consolidate the course of the policy of detente and national independence, to promote an extensive cooperation and respect among nations, in keeping with all peoples' interests.

At the same time, the sides expressed their conviction that detente can be achieved only with the active and equal participation of all the states in the world, regardless of their size or social system, so that the small and medium-sized countries should assume great responsibilities in international life.

III.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou gave special attention at their talks to European affairs. They noted with profound anxiety that the threat to peace and security has increased in Europe, where the greatest quantities of mass destruction weapons, especially nuclear ones have been stockpilled, and where trust has been considerably eroded.

In view of this situation the sides agreed that the most important problem for mankind and for all the nations, especially the European nations, is to halt the arms race and to take appropriate steps to establish a climate of trust, and to achieve general disarmament, both in the area of conventional and nuclear arms, under strict and efficient international control.

Proceeding from the particular danger inherent in the development and deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe for all European states and for world peace, the two sides insisted on the need to reach agreement on eliminating those arms.

In view of the fact that the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is of the greatest interest to all European nations. Romania and Greece are determined to do everything in their power to contribute to the success of the Geneva negotiations, which should meet the expectations and interests of the European nations and promote peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

The two sides spoke out for building up security and deepening cooperation in Europe, for a Europe united in its diversity, and for respect for each nation's independence. Along this line they emphasized that the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the CSCE should be held in a constructive spirit, and supported the adoption of a substantial and balanced final document, which should envisage continuity for the process begun at Helsinki and convene a conference on trust and disarmament on the continent. In this connection, Greece expressed support for Romania's offer to host the next all-European meeting in Bucharest.

The two sides gave special attention to Balkan affairs, as part and parcel of the process of forging security and developing cooperation in Europe. Stressing that in their view cooperation in the Balkans is a long term process that progresses gradually from simple to complex stages, the two sides reasserted their desire to cooperate and to make renewed efforts, together with the other states in the area, to promote cooperation in the Balkans on bilateral and multilateral levels in areas of common interest.

In this context the sides emphasized the significance of multilateral economic cooperation in the Balkans, which was voiced at the Athens meeting in 1976, the Ankara meeting in 1979, the Sofia meeting in 1981 and the Bucharest meeting in 1982, and expressed their joint desire to further support the convention of such Balkan meetings.

They agreed to increase efforts to develop and consolidate a climate of cooperation and mutual understanding and respect among the Balkans countries. Along this line, they will endeavor to develop relations of good neighborliness, based on the principles of national independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, which meet the interests of the Balkans nations, with a veiw to turning this area into a area of trust, security and peace. The two sides expressed their conviction that such efforts -- carried out in appropriate conditions and through suitable contacts -- will turn the Balkans into an area free of nuclear weapons.

The two sides agreed to make every possible effort to promote, in close cooperation with the other Balkan countries and through consultations and other contacts, a Balkan meeting at a high level, designed to examine practical ways and means of strengthening trust, cooperation and peace in the Balkans. Such a meeting would mark an important step forward toward peace in Europe, and a positive international act.

IV.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed profound anxiety about the perpetuation of conflicts in many parts of the world, and declared themselves firmly in support of settling all interstate disputes solely through peaceful means and negotiations, with the participation of all the sides involved.

Examining in detail the aspects of the Middle East conflict, the two sides expressed particular concern about the escalation of tension and of the complexity of the situation in that area. They condemned the Israeli military invasion of Lebanon and the atrocities committed in West Beirut, and reasserted their countries' positions, which call for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon and for guaranteeing Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

Once again the sides expressed their complete solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people led by their sole representative, the PLO. They stressed that in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the situation in the area, Israel must withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the Palestinian problem must be solved through recognition of that people's right to self-determination and to establishing their own state, and through securing the right of all states in that area to live in peace and security. The two sides reaffirmed the need for PLO participation in all negotiations on the Middle East problem.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed profound concern about the continuation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, and spoke out for an immediate end of military hostilities, for solving disputed issues politically, through negotiations between the sides directly involved, and for the withdrawal of troops to their national territories, on the basis of strict respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutual noninterference in internal affairs. At the same time, the sides expressed support for international endeavors to end the hostilities and to achieve a just and lasting peace.

Both sides expressed concern about the fact that no solution has yet been found to the crisis in Cyprus. This constitutes a threat for peace and security in the area. They agreed that the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus must be respected and, in accordance with the pertinent UN resolutions, all foreign troops must be pulled out of the Republic of Cyprus as a constructive step toward finding a just and lasting solution to the problem.

V.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, believe that at present the key international problem is the struggle to halt the arms race, the stockpiling and improvement of weapons with increasing mass destruction potential, and the achievement of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

In consequence, the two sides believe that everything possible should be done to adopt new specific and effective disarmament measures, which should ensure a military balance with the least possible troops and weapons. Along this line the two sides expressed their conviction that establishing nuclear-free areas can contribute considerably to the process of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

Pointing out the responsibility of all states to actively contribute to the disarmament process, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed the view that all possible efforts must be made to initiate a genuine disarmament process. In this connection the two sides fully endorsed the conclusions of the UN special session devoted to this problem of a vital importance for mankind, and spoke out for implementing those conclusions.

VI.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou highly praised the increasing assertion of the African nations' and countries' determination to devlop in complete freedom and independence, without any foreign interference. They stressed the need to ensure Namibia's independence and to observe the Namibian people's right to freely choose their path of future development, and reasserted their full support for the efforts and actions undertaken by the United Nations, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement to devise a political solution to the Namibian problem, in keeping with the Namibian people's legitimate aspirations and rights.

Romania and Greece condemned the repeated raids staged by South Africa against African states and requested a final stop to any violation of those states' sovereignty, and to all attempts to destabilize East Africa. The two sides spoke out agaist the policy of apartheid.

Both sides advocated solving all differences among African states only through peaceful means and without foreign interference.

VII.

The two sides expressed concern about the grave consequences of the international economic crisis for all the states, about the perpetuation of underdevelopment in large areas of the world, and about the increasing gaps between developing and developed countries. They expressed concern about the grave worsening of the developing countries' position in international commerce. The accentuation of protectionist trends against those countries, increasing deficits in their balance of payments, their curtailed access to financial resources due to the unjustifiably high cost of loans, and the limitations imposed on real transfer of resources and technologies from the developed countries have a negative impact primarily on the economies of the developing countries, but also on international political and economic stability.

Highlighting that it is disquieting that negotiations conducted so far both at the United Nations and within its specialized bodies have not made any substantial progress, the two sides spoke out for overcoming the growing gap between industrially developed and developing countries, which is acquiring alarming proportions, especially for the less developed countries and for the establishment of a new world economic order. For that purpose the sides spoke out for urgently launching general negotiations within the framework of the United Nations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou recommended increasing the role and efficiency of the United Nations for politically solving all conflicts and tension among states, and for maintaining and promoting peace, security and cooperation in the world.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic expressed the two countries' determination to intensify their cooperation in the international arena, by continuing consultations and expanding cooperation between their representatives at the Untied Nations and other international bodies, with a view to promoting peace and understanding.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic expressed their complete satisfaction with the fruitful results of their talks.

They expressed their conviction that their latest meeting constitutes an important landmark for the evolution of bilateral relations, opening up new and broad prospects for deepening the close friendship and cooperation between the two countries, for the benefit of the friendly Romanian and Greek peoples and in the interests of the general cause of peace, progress, detente and cooperation throughout the world.

Drawn up in Bucharest on 4 November 1982 in two original copies, one in Romanian and one in Greek, each having equal validity.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for Romania

Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, for the Hellenic Republic

ROMANIAN ENVOY ADDRESSES ATHENS PEACE FORUM

AU092041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Athens, (AGERPRES) 9/11/1982 -- While attending the "International Forum for Development and Peace in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean", held in Athens, the representative of Romania's national peace committee presented the constant activity carried out by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu in the struggle for peace, detente and international security. There were evoked the mass actions organized in favour of peace, in Romania, as also the numerous initiatives of the Romanian state as concerns the halting of the arms race, the passage to firm measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

There was also highlighted the constant preoccupation and the proposals forwarded by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons.

In turn, representatives of certain Hellenic organizations and poltiical parties pointed out the special importance of the Bucharest talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou on the calling of a summit Balkan to the end of looking into ways and practical means of confidence building, cooperation and peace in the region, of turning it into a zone free from the nuclear weapon.

GDR PREMIER STOPH ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU092022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/11/1982 -- On November 9, in the evening, answering an invitation extended by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, arrived in Bucharest, to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The guest was welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu and other Romanian officials, at the Otopeni-Bucharest airport.

DUMA RECEIVES GDR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION

AU092039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/11/1982 -- Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, secretary of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council received the delegation of the National Front of the GDR led by Werner Kirchhoff, vice-chairman of the National Council. On the occasion a review was made of the main aspects of the bilateral relations, stimulated by the talks and agreements covenated during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

Current questions of the international situation were also discussed and the wish of the two organizations was expressed to contribute to the promotion of a policy of detente, national independence, of international peace and securit[illegible] During the meeting stress was laid on the significance of the Madrid meeting, which [illegible]ld conclude with substantial, positive results, and ensure the furtherance o[illegible] the multilateral process begun at the Helsinki conference.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

SCINTEIA ARTICLE MARKS GOSR ANNIVERSARY

AU071844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 7 Nov 82

["The 65th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/11/1982 -- The 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] is marked by SCINTEIA in an extensive article which points to the historical significance of that event, to the great achievements registered by the Soviet peoples in the social and economic development in the foreign policy of peace and collaboration pursued by the USSR, the role of utmost importance the Soviet Union plays in the contemporary international life.

Our people follows with keenest sympathy the activity carried on by the Soviet peoples for the multilateral development of their homeland, gives high appreciation to the important results they obtained in all fields of the social activity. The GOSR is an occasion to evoke the long-standing tradition of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the revolutionary, advanced forces in the two countries, between the Romanian and Soviet peoples. These relations found a brilliant expression in the joy with which the workers in Romania greeted the triumph of the October Revolution, in their solidarity with the young Soviet power. The solidarity of our people with the first state of workers and peasants rose on a superior stage when the RCP was founded, which firmly campaigned for relations of good neighbourhood with the Soviet Union, carried out an ample and tireless activity against fascism and the preparation of the anti-Soviet war. The friendship between our peoples was consolidated once and for ever by the blood shed jointly by the Romanian military in the fights fought alongside the Soviet Army for the country's complete liberation, and then for the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and part of Austria, till the final victory over fascism.

When the people's power was established in Romania the friendship and alliance with the big eastern neighbour country became a state policy. The Romanian-Soviet relations acquired a qualitatively superior content and expanded continuously. The political and juridical frame of these relations was the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance concluded in 1948 and renewed in June 1970, as well as the joint declaration signed at top level in November 1976.

The whole evolution of this fruitful collaboration points to the decisive role the relations of close friendship between the RCP and the CPSU play in the development of our collaboration, to the exceptional significance of the meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu which stimulated each time the whole of the Romanian-Soviet relations, opened ever richer prospects to them.

One of the most dynamic domains of our relations is the economic collaboration, the expansion of commercial exchanges, the share of cooperation and specialization in production being raised.

On an international plane, Romania and the Soviet Union actively collaborate for the settlement of the major questions of the contemporary world, for the halting of the deterioration of the world situation, the resumption and deepening of the course towards detente and understanding for disarmament, for the promotion of a policy of peace and large collaboration with all countries and peoples, SCINTEIA concludes.

CEAUSESCU GREETS NEW SPANISH COMMUNIST LEADER

AU092040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/11/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, sent the following congratulartory message to Gerardo Iglesias, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE]:

Your election as secretary-general of the PCE offers me the pleasant opportunity to warmly congratulate you and to wish you success in the activity you are going to carry on at head of the party, for the promotion of the fundamental interests of the working people, of the Spanish people for the strengthening of Spain's democracy and independence.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my conviction that the traditional relations of close friendship and solidarity, of mutual esteem and respect between the RCP and the PCE will further develop to the advantage of our parties, peoples and countries, of the cause of peace, independence, security and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-FRENCH AUTOMOBILE ENTERPRISE--The construction of the Oltcit automobile enterprise, a joint Romanian-French project started in January 1977, has just been completed in Craiova. The enterprise, a result of fruitful cooperation with the French firm Citroen, is scheduled to turn out "some 130,000 small-capacity Oltcit cars a year in the first stage, and then to reach a production of 150,000 cars in the next stage." The factory currently manufactures two kinds of cars, a 650-cc model and a 1,000-cc model. It employs 3,100 workers, of which "750 have worked between 6 and 18 months in the plants of the Citroen firm in France. The Romanian and French experts are pleased with the quality of the new car and hope that it will be a success both in Romania and abroad. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Nov 83 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION VISITS SYRIA -- A delegation of the Committee for People's Councils' Problems, led by Iulian Plostinaru, chairman of the committee, paid a visit to the Arab Republic of Syria at the invitation of that country's Ministry for Local Administration. The delegation was recived by Walid Hamdun, member of the regional command of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and deputy prime minister, and had talks with 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of local administration. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Oct 82 p 6 AU]

ROMANIAN-SYRIAN RADIO PROTOCOL -- Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/82 -- A protocol of collaboration was signed in Bucharest between the Romanian radio and television and the Syrian radio and television, which provides for bilateral exchanges apt to intensify the relations between the two radio and television institutes. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1857 GMT 3 Nov 82 AU]

INSURANCE AGREEMENT WITH ALGERIA -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/11/1982 -- The documents for the application of convention on social insurances between the Government of Romania and Algeria were signed, following the negotiations conducted in Bucharest by an Alergian delegation of the State Secretariat for Social Affairs, led by Babes Mohamed Seghir, secretary-general. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 5 Nov 82 AU]

SUNDIC VIEWS 'HAPPY STATE OF AFFAIRS' IN ALBANIA

LD092154 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Here is our topical foreign political commentary. National Assembly elections will be held in Albania on 14 November. The electoral campaign which preceded them was permeated from beginning to end with leading the Albanian people astray, and with hatred for others, especially toward Yugoslavia and its peoples. Milika Sundic comments:

The electoral campaign in Albania which lasted several months and in which a great number of chosen agitators, family members and top party and state leaders took part had two basic directions from the start; domestic and international. At many meetings in villages, towns and factories Albanian citizens were depicted a life in the country which is unattainable for much richer and more developed countries: This was coupled with obligatory paeans of praise for the AWP and Enver Hoxha personally.

Day after day the voters heard what they had never before seen or experienced: That Albania is the happiest and the freest country in the world; that chaos and poverty rule everywhere else; that everybody except Albania is deeply in debt. However, in all electoral statement many warnings were heard that despite everything the domestic and external enemy must be watched carefully, in which context the former were not clearly identified and which would have been a very difficult thing to do since nowhere in the world have there been so many murders and suicides of prominent state, party and military personalities than in this allegedly free and monolithic Albania.

This happy state of affairs began 34 years ago with the murder of Koci Xoxe and the last in the line of prominent personalities was Premier Mehmet Shehu. True, it was said of him that he committed suicide, but since nothing was said about his merits it is logical to assume that he too was murdered like many before him.

During previous National Assembly elections allegedly a mere five citizens did not vote, voted wrongly or against the AWP, and attempts are now being made to reduce this number during the forthcoming 14 November elections. However, in thse calculations something is not clear.

If such a great number of Albanians are loyal to Enver Hoxha and to his followers the question arises as to why there is the need to talk so much about the domestic enemy. In happy and freer countries prominent personalities are not killed on so massive a scale nor are prisons filled with innocent people.

Moreover, of whom is the Albanian leadership so frightened as to keep the border hermetically sealed. Be that as it may, as far as outside enemies are concerned they are easy to find because Yugoslavia, Soviet social-imperialists, and Chinese revisionists are always at hand, not to mention imperialism. Judging by the length of the list of Albanian enemies, the list which for 3 and 1/2 decades has been written by Enver Hoxha, Ramiz Alia and others, the logical question arises as to whether Albania really has any friends in this world at all.

Throughout the electoral campaign in Albania Yugoslavia has been a constant target of attacks by Albanian leaders. Ramiz Alia, leading ideologist and currently Enver Hoxha's right-hand man, was most vociferous of them all; first and foremost to frighten the already frightened Albanian people and then to justify the enmity of the Albanian leadership toward Yugoslavia and Albania's interference in Yugoslav internal affairs. However, a long time will have passed and the list of killed and arrested people will be even longer before the Albanian people can believe in this sort of lies. In fact the Albanian leadership would not frighten them so much if the people believed it.

JOINT ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN MEXICO

Mojsov Sends Greetings

LD092326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0908 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Mexico, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- Jorge Castaneda and Lazar Mojsov, the foreign ministers of Mexico and Yugoslavia, sent today messages of greetings to the participants in the Yugoslav-Mexican seminar on nonalignment and the struggle for a new world economic order.

Lazar Mojsov's message says among other things that the present political and economic crises in the world demand a broad opening up of ways to strengthen the unity of the world economy and world market, through interdependence of interests and through cooperation. The federal secretary for foreign affairs added that the most industrially developed countries of the world bear the greatest responsibility for the present situation because they subordinate the problems of the developing countries to the resolving of their narrow interests. Mojsov pointed out the need to begin global negotiations on the new world economic order, negotiations which should find fundamental solutions for the general problems of all countires. At the present moment of grave international crisis, nonaligned and other developing countries like Mexico and Yugoslavia must find a genuine answer to the problems and obstacles which affect them and the entire world, Lazar Mojsov's message to the participants of the seminar in Mexico City says among other things.

Minic, Echeverria Attend

LD092334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Mexican symposium on nonalignment and on the struggle for a new international economic system opened in the Center for Third World Economic and Social Studies in Mexico City. It was opened by Luis Echeverria, director of this institution and a former president of Mexico.

On the Yugoslav side the seminar is attended by Milos Minic, president of the council of the Yugoslav project for the world economic system; Yugoslav Ambassador to Mexico Branko Vukusic; and a group of scholars and public workers in our country; while the Mexican party, in addition to Echeverria, is represented by the scientific fellows of the institute.

Taking part in the discussion, Milos Minic said that international relations were getting worse in all areas and that the crisis of political relations was slowing down the efforts to resolve world economic problems. In his assessment the overall system of international economic relations was facing collapse, which affects the developing countries more than anyone else. In this situation, stressed Minic, it is only the nonaligned countries which are providing a resolute and consistent opposition to the policy causing such an international situation.

In pointing out the lack of success of the efforts made so far to initiate global negotiations on the new world economic system, Minic noted that the United Nations and other international institutions were displaying an utterly alarming powerlessness to undertake organized action and arrest this negative development.

Minic illustrated the extent of the present economic crisis saying that during the past ten years the role of growth of social product in the developing countries had fallen from 5.6 to a mere 2.2 percent and that virtually 25 percent of mankind lives under the poverty line. The development of these countries had been practically held back, said Minic, adding that the main factor for the stagnation of the development in the world was the economic crisis of the developed countries. He remarked with alarm that there were no prospects for a revival of the economy of the developed part of the world.

Insisting on the urgent need to begin global negotiations, Milos Minic said that what was involved was a long-term process of changing the existing system and gradually building up a new world economic system. In his view the most dramatic problem of world economic relations is the excessive indebtedness of the developing countries. In this connection Minic made the evaluation that the majority of debtors can and must regularly pay off their debts, but the international banking system must provide the necessary facilities for the debtors, making it possible for them, parallel with paying off their debts, to maintain a dynamic growth of their national economies.

Minic advocated the curbing of protectionism of the developed part of the world and the establishment of a changed and strengthened multilateral trade system in which the role and the position of the developing countries are regulated on the basis of equality. He also pointed out the need to increase the volume of available resources for international financing.

Minic then stressed that the arms race is undeniably the most negative factor in the deteriorating international situation and world economy. Having said that military expenditure last year amounted to between $550 and 600 billion and that about 70 million people were employed in military activities, including 3 million scientists, he stressed that the enitre international community must become mobilized in the effort to halt the arms race.

In referring to South-South relations, Minic said that the "Group-77" nonaligned countries had opted for relying on their own and collective forces because, in the present crisis, they found there considerable reserves to accelerate their own development.

Progress toward a new world economic system -- according to Milos Minic -- is the strategic position of the nonaligned countries, explained on innumerable occasions by the most important person among the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, Josip Broz Tito. Having remarked that this was a process which had already begun, he said that the new world economic system must be built through the action of all countries, and not only by nonaligned and developing countries.

BOJANIC CONFERS WITH CAPRIA, COLOMBO IN ITALY

AU091229 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Oct 82 p 2

[Summary] Rome, 30 Oct (TANJUG) -- At the 12th regular session of the Joint Yogoslav-Italian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the Yugoslav side was headed by Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and the Italian by Nicola Capria, minister of foreign trade. The committee focused its attention on four main fields: industrial and scientific-technical, trade, banking-financial and border cooperation.

As regards the industrial and scientific-technical cooperation, both sides noted the positive fact that 59 new contracts have been signed since the committee's last meeting in February 1981. However, as regards trade cooperation, the existing Yugoslav trade deficit with Italy needs to be gradually eliminated and, in connection with that, the restricted structure of Yugoslav exports to Italy should be expanded by increasing the exports of Yugoslav industrial and food products.

Secretary Bojanic has also met Emilio Colombo, Italian minister of foreign affairs, who expressed his government's support for Yugoslavia's economic stabilization measures and the hope that the decision on deposits for travels abroad would not affect the further development of border cooperation. In connection with this, Secretary Bojanic delivered to Minister Colombo a letter from Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs.

MOJSOV, SINGH DISCUSS NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD092334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1934 GMT 9 Nov 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 9 (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov received on Tuesday Secretary in the Indian Foreign Ministry Natwar Singh, now in Belgrade at consultations on preparations for the seventh conference of heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi. At the cordial talks they exchanged views on the most important questions connected with preparations and successful holding of the seventh summit.

'POLARIZATION' SEEN IN 'CLOSING OF RANKS'

AU091515 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Nov 82 p 6

[Dusan Cukic article: "Trends in International Communist and Workers Movement: Old Ideas in New Way"]

[Excerpts] Pedantic chroniclers have recorded that, in June last year, an initiative to convene a new world consultative conference of communist and workers' parties was put "into circulation." The idea was initiated in Toronto with a proclamation of the Communist Party of Canada but, at least according to what is known, it had not evoked any noticeable reaction or official response until quite recently. In recent days, however, some individual Western information media have been expressing the view that a summit really might be held. The reasons for this interpretation are found among other things in the writing of two leading Soviet organs which, certainly not without reason, opened their columns to two prominent Soviet writers and their calls "for closing the ranks of communists on a worldwide scale."

Old Tunes

Regardless of the fact that the country involved in this connection is a country where articles of this kind probably appear as a result of an advance agreement, the newspaper articles do not have to be necessarily accepted as an expression of authoritative views. However, they do deserve attention, among other things, also because of a persistent repetition of identical theses about the need for coordinating the actions and for a firm unity of communists of all countries, a persistent repetition that can be easily noticed by reversing "the film of events."

For at least 2 years following the 1976 Berlin conference, the convening of another similar consultative conference was not discussed.

But during 1981 and now toward the end of 1982, the efforts of earlier periods have been revived and they conceal a definite motive -- polarization on the world political scene. This is in fact interpreted with the "open intentions" of the administration of U.S. Presdident Reagan to "unite all anticommunist forces" and therefore, "the communists and all revolutionary forces cannot but close their ranks on a worldwide scale," as Moscow PRAVDA wrote toward the end of October.

A little earlier, in June, in Sofia, something similar was said during the discussion at the symposium on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov.

All these speeches, press articles and recommendations in favor of so-called "proletarian internationalism" -- regardless of what has been implied by or done under this slogan in the distant or recent past -- are reminiscent of the old tunes of the postwar period and the division of the world according to state borders and, accordingly, into the "socialist" and "that other" world regardless of where and how a communist or workers' party operated.

It is clear that there are no reasons or possibilities for returning to the old ways but the revival of old ideas which have certainly become obsolete shows that not all communities have learned their lesson from undoubtedly negative experiences. Socialism, as a world process, is indivisible and cannot be placed into an area marked by the political interests of states and by lining up of parties into a unified front exclusively because of common goals and a common ideological enemy.

Without Monopoly

There is no doubt that these issues have been cleared up in the international communist and workers' movement, and it is therefore strange why they continue to be cyclically revived.

At the same time, it is interesting to look at the "list" of topics of some future international conference. As a matter of fact, the proposers believe that the currently most important everyday issues should be discussed within the framework of "the closing of ranks:" endangerment of peace, threats of war to the world, disarmament and detente.

What is involved are obviously issues which are very important for the entire world community and therefore they undoubtedly cannot be a monopoly of the communists.

The tranquility of mankind must not depend on ideological prejudices and orientations: Now is the time when reason must prevail over the logic of force. And communists are a part of such a world front.

Weighing "the idea of a consultative conference," rational analysts are also putting the existing real circumstances on the scale. The fact is that it is no secret that there are quite considerable differences between the individual communist and workers' parties in appraising the international situation and, what is perhaps even more important, as regards the ways and methods to solve the crisis and avoid possible new disagreements. In the recent period, some socialist countries have even waged wars against one another and this fact, too, could only contribute to deepening the known disagreements in the movement.

This atmosphere cannot be favorable even for a conference with far lesser ambitions. The proponents of the idea of a world consultative conference are probably thinking about this. For, the relations between parties and movements are based on determined and firmly recognized known principles concerning the right to independent decisionmaking domestically and on the international scene.

It is within this framework that cooperation has always yeilded the best results, whereas a declarative demonstration of monolithic unity, and such a demonstration made without the necessary conditions being created in advance, only blunts the sharp edge of the common and more than necessary struggle for peace and progress.

SFRY PRESIDENCY HOLDS MEETINGS, HEARS REPORTS

Joint Session With LCY

LD092332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- A joint session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. Mitja Ribicic, who chaired the session, and other officials of the federation took part in the work of the session.

The session discussed and adopted the report on current socioeconomic trends and starting foundations of the economic policy for 1983 which was submitted by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The participants in the session paid tribute to the deceased Pasko Romac, prominent fighter of the Yugoslav socialist revolution, party and state official for many years, people's hero and member of the Council of the Federation.

Session With Republic Leaders

LD101130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency has held a session which was chaired by its president, Petar Stambolic. It was also attended by the presidents of the Presidencies of the socialist republics and of the socialist autonomous provinces. A report on some topical questions of the implementation of the policy of faster development of the economically inadequately developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was discussed.

The Presidency discussed and approved the report on the forthcoming visit to the GDR by President Stambolic.

Some other questions pertaining to the constitutional jurisdiction of the Presidency were also discussed.

Meeting of Defense Committee

LD101134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- As reported, a session of the Council for National Defense of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The draft document on the strategies of the armed struggle and some other questions pertaining to the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection were discussed at the session.

PLANINC, PAVLOVIC DEPART FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD101532 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, left this afternoon for an official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and others left for a visit to Czechoslovakia together with the president of the Federal Executive Council.

At Beograd airport at Surcin, Milka Planinc and her associates were seen off by Mita Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council; Petar Vojvodic, secretary general of the Federal Executive Council; Zdenko Svete, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; and others.

Milka Planic's official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia will take place between 10 and 12 November.